

# The Chart

Missouri Southern State College  
Joplin, Missouri 64801

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*'And a little child ...'*



# Chief receives first copy of Smith book

By RUTH BUSH

"Keepers of the Council Fire," a pamphlet written by Dr. Robert Smith, assistant professor of history, is a recent community service of the social science department of MSSC. The pamphlet, a history of the Wyandot Indians, is to be used by the tribe to disseminate information about the Wyandots. The books were presented to Chief Leonard Cotter at an informal ceremony recently in the office of the head of the social science department, Charles M. Evans.

Chief Cotter who received the books said that there are now about 2,000 members of the tribe living in Oklahoma, California, Kansas, Michigan, and Canada. The rolls of the tribe were closed in 1957.

**ONLY WYANDOTS LIVING** in Oklahoma are eligible to take part in the election of the Council that runs the affairs of the tribe. Besides Chief Cotter, who has been on the Council since 1933, there are four other members - the second chief, secretary-treasurer and two undesignated members.

Originally the Wyandots were a matriarchal tribe and the council of each clan was composed of four women who chose the chief for each clan. The clan chief became a member of the tribal council who chose the chief of the whole tribe.

The Wyandots are remnants of three related tribes, the Hurons, the Nation du Petun and the Neutral Nation. All were part of the Iroquois linguistic family although not part of the confederacy. The Wyandots' early history was one of a small tribe being pursued and overcome by the stronger Iroquois Confederacy through Canada, Michigan, northeastern Wisconsin, and Ohio.

**THEIR ATTEMPTS AT ESTABLISHING** their tribe in the east failed, and in 1943 they journeyed west to the present Wyandotte County, Kansas, where they were sold land on the reservation by the Delaware Indians.

Later, in 1867, the Wyandots signed a treaty with the U.S. government and moved again to a 20,000 reserve at the present Wyandotte, Oklahoma.

The wanderings of the Wyandots are indicated by the place names which they left behind — Wyandotte, Indiana; Wyandotte, Michigan; Wyandot County, Ohio; Wyandotte County, Kansas; and Wyandotte, Oklahoma.

**ROGER GREEN, JUNIOR** art major from Webb City, chose as his cover illustration for the pamphlet, a picture of the outstanding Wyandot, William Walker, who served as provisional governor of Kansas Territory in 1853.

Another Indian, Mathias Splitlog, who established the Splitlog railroad, later the Kansas City Southern, was a Wyandot by adoption.



**CHIEF LEONARD COTTER** of the Wyandot Indian tribe receives the first copy of "Keepers of the Council Fire" from the author, Dr. Robert Smith of the MSSC history department. The book details the history of the tribe.

Dr. Smith first became interested in the Wyandot Indians while teaching in a community college in Kansas City, Kansas, which is located in Wyandotte County.

The Wyandots were the subject of his doctoral dissertation at Oklahoma State University at Stillwater in

1973. Besides "Keepers of the Council Fire" Dr. Smith will soon publish an article in the Westport Historical Quarterly entitled "Indian Agent William Gay: Victim of Bleeding Kansas."

## It's over! Semester ending!

First semester at Missouri Southern ends next Friday, the last day of final examinations, and then for students, most faculty, and some staff members it's a two-and-a-half week holiday.

College offices will be closed from 3 p.m. Tuesday, December 24 through Thursday, December 26, opening on Friday, December 27. Electrical power to the campus will be off on Thursday, December 26, while Empire District Electric Company connects lines to the new power poles being erected.

Offices will be closed on New Year's Day, Wednesday, January 1.

Spiva Library will be closed December 23 through January 7 for inventory, but will be open January 8, 9, and 10 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Regular hours begin again January 13.

Faculty members return January 8 for meetings, and registration for the second semester will be Thursday and Friday January 9 and 10.

## From blinking . . .





# Dr. Larry Martin to take part in child's mathematic project

By LO VETRA BROWN

Dr. Larry Martin, head of the mathematics department at MSSC, has been invited by the University of Georgia, to participate in a "Project for the Mathematical Development of Children" at Atlanta during the spring semester.

The basic aims of the project will be: (1) To develop a variety of techniques for thoroughly assessing the mathematical understanding of young children; (2) To gain new insights into children's modes and patterns of thinking, primarily through observation and interviews; (3) To identify those practices that teachers find successful, and to capture, refine, and extend them to other teachers; (4) To experiment with the teaching of new concepts and skills and with new approaches to teaching; and (5) To produce and test whatever materials and aids prove necessary in accomplishing these aims.

**THE PROJECT WHICH** will develop the above basic aims through five, week-long workshops, is being carried out with a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Martin received his doctorate from the University of Georgia, thus, his invitation to become involved in the project at the Georgia Center for the Teaching of Mathematics.

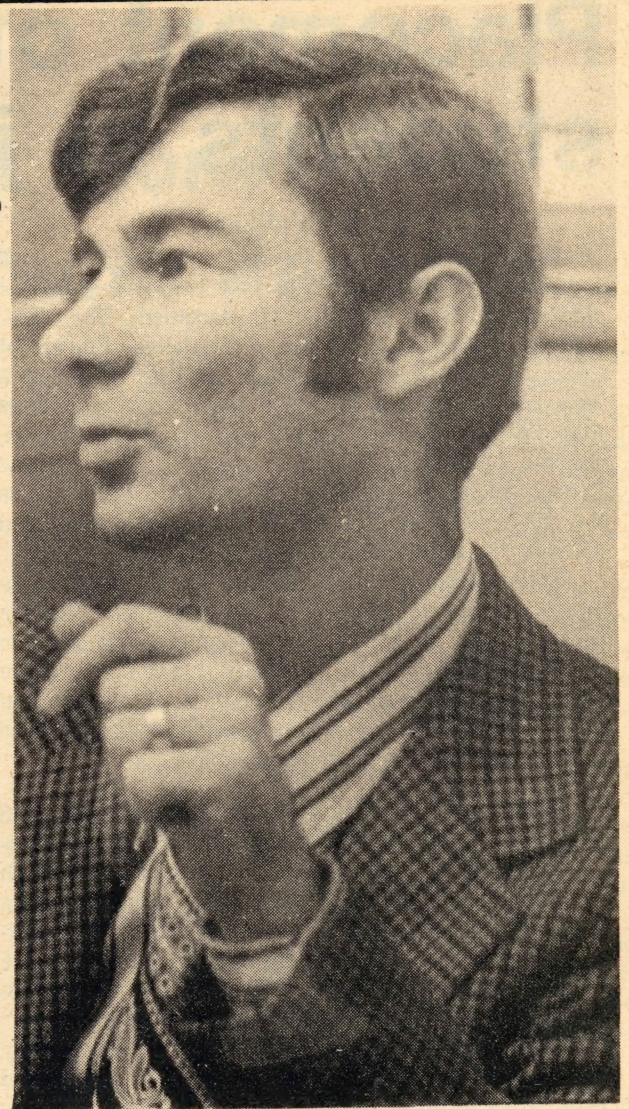
Dr. Martin has been a member of the faculty at this college since 1965, coming here after obtaining his bachelors and masters degrees in applied mathematics from the University of Tulsa. He served an assistantship in teaching mathematics at Tulsa U. following graduation. He was granted a leave of absence in 1969 for further study. Thus he has seen MSSC grow from a small Junior College located in downtown Joplin, to the present

four-year college with an enrollment of approximately 3,200. During those years the Math department has expanded from three to eight instructors at the present time. "Along with the addition of teachers," Dr. Martin declares, "There have been changes made in the curriculum, in order to keep up with placement opportunities, and the demands of society."

**HE FURTHER STATES**, "MSSC has an excellent math program to offer students. In the National Teachers Exam, since 1969, MSSC graduates have average scores in the 80 percentile, in mathematics."

He contends even though there may be a surplus of teachers at the present, the supply of mathematics teachers does not meet the demand. Other opportunities for math majors includes positions in the steel and petroleum branches of industry, actuaries, in insurance, the highway department, and of course in graduate school. A degree in social science or natural science along with a degree in math, would assure one of a position with much higher salary. An individual with a bachelors degree in math may expect compensation in the range from \$7,500 to \$12,000 per year.

Dr. Martin wishes high school students could be made more aware of the advantages available to persons with a good background in math. He feels the secondary schools in the area offer adequate math programs, but that some students do not take full advantage of that opportunity, and so enter college somewhat less than well prepared.



DR. LARRY MARTIN

## Sidewalks cost !

Construction and repairs to fulfill safety requirements of the Hartford Insurance Company are underway, according to Lawrence Dugan, head of the maintenance department. The new sidewalk running parallel to the street was designed "to keep people out of the street—to comply with their safety requirements," stated Dugan.

Also included under the \$9000 building contract were ramps for the handicapped, other sidewalk repairs around campus, and the steps leading to the new parking lot. M-P Construction Company of Carthage submitted the lowest bid.

## Club studies mind expansion

By LISE SCHILLING

A Citizens Science Club, newly formed under the direction of Harold Willis, assistant professor of psychology at MSSC, will meet for the third time at 3 p.m. Sunday at the First Community Church in Joplin. Objectives of the club include stimulating and adhering to interest in science. Future plans are to present guest speakers on topics of scientific study and to work toward development of mind expansion.

**ORIGIN OF THE IDEA** for the club came about through the suggestion of a Miami, Oklahoma, woman and her son. The son had been studying biorhythms from Willis while working on the subject for a high school science project.

"Chariot of the Gods" by Erich Von Daniken was the subject for discussion at the first meeting held at Willis' home November 17. Von Daniken's book had resulted in a movie which was playing at a Joplin theater at the time. Group discussion was over Von Daniken's theories of the earth's being visited by beings from outer space since the beginning of its creation. From the first meeting interest grew for the group to continue.

Such fields as biofeedback, transcendental meditation, Yoga, ESP, physiological psychology, Prana, healing by hands, cosmic radiation, sleep learning, body language, and an introduction to the complexities of man in the universe are among subjects to be put before the club. ESP and how to develop personal techniques,

(continued on page 4)

## ... to winking





# Placement office serves students in job hunting

By LARRY DYMOTT

Missouri Southern is fortunate in having a well organized, accesible placement office to meet the needs of students in career planning and placement. The MSSC Placement Office is a member of the College Placement Council, the Rocky Mountain College Placement Association, and the Missouri Association of College Placement. Under the direction of W. Ralph Winton, assisted by Pamela Lansaw, secretary, and Sherrie Certer, student assistant, the Placement Office follows the principles and practices of college recruiting laid down by the College Placement Council.

These principles in essence are: "... in the best interests of students, colleges, and employers alike that the considerations be made in an atmosphere conducive to objective thought." In this summary, it is evident that the employer, the college, and the student all play an important role in assuming certain responsibilities in career development and employment selection.

**THROUGH UTILIZATION** of counselors, financial aids officer, advisors, representatives of business, industry, and governmental agencies a three-fold approach to career development is provided: "1) By making available to students tools and date for self-understanding; 2) By providing information about the world of work; 3) By giving assistance and direction in matching student qualifications with job requirements."

Tools and data for self-understanding are provided by the counselors and help the student to better understand what career he would be best suited for. This process falls under the heading of Career Planning offered by the office. Also, under this heading is information about the world of work which may be found in the Placement Office Library. Such information is provided by schools, business, industry, and governmental agencies in the form of attractive brochures and information folders. These contain job opportunities, job requirements, salaries and other pertinent information. Additional special publications describing career requirements, opportunities, and responsibilities are readily accessible as the student works toward his career goals. All students are invited and encouraged to use these many sources available at the Placement Office Library at their convenience.

Under the heading of Placement Services there are many aids and opportunities as the student seeks a job. Information on job opportunities and guidance in applying effectively for jobs and in interviewing procedures, and counseling in career development are vital functions. Job opportunities are recorded in the Placement Office as they receive them and the office serves in setting up interviews and providing credentials on eligible students for prospective employers in many fields. Notification of interviews is done by way of The Chart and bulletin boards in the College Union and Hearn Hall, third floor. The Placement Office invites students to use these services. A relaxed atmosphere is provided for the interviews.

**UPON PREPARING TO BE INTERVIEWED** a student must follow three important guidelines. 1) He should know his potentials and limitations in the particular field of work; 2) He should contain a great deal of knowledge about the business, industry, governmental

agency or educational institution with whom he is going to interview. 3) Based on insights of his future goals, the person should know the type of job he seeks within reasonable limits.

Due to a buyer's market causing curtailment of on-campus interviews, 1975 graduates are still strongly urged to use the Placement Office to its fullest extent but increased initiative on the part of students in seeking employment will be necessary.

In selecting a career to be developed by college study and preparation the following procedures have been recommended by the Placement Office: 1) Assess your interests and capabilities, 2) Ask yourself what values and goals you want. 3) Match interest capabilities, values, and goals. 4) Choose some career field. 5) Choose a specific job which utilizes your preparatory skills and capabilities."

In a report submitted by the Missouri Southern Placement Office they sum up their effectiveness this way: "We do not take credit for having placed all graduates listed in this report. Some graduates have found jobs on their own. However, we have provided a centralized placement service for graduates, alumni, and employers. In addition, we hope that we have been effective in strengthening career counseling services and making them available to more students."

The Placement Office of any institution of higher learning is a vital function. By excellent organization and



a well-planned course of action in the many services offered by Missouri Southern's Placement Office it is not only a function, but a great asset to MSSC. All students are urged and invited to use the many services provided. The Placement Office is located in the ranch-style house on the Northwest side of the campus near the Barn Theatre.

## Teaching remains goal of many

The Gallup Poll reported that 23 per cent of 1,089 students interviewed in person on 60 campuses said they plan to teach at the college, secondary, or elementary levels. They were asked: "What field or occupation do you plan to enter when you complete your education?" The poll said 32 per cent of the women interviewed and 17 per cent of the men said they want to be teachers. Only seven per cent of the men and six per cent of the women were undecided as to career choice.

The GAO report, confined to elementary and secondary teachers, recommended to Congress that Federal agencies do a better job of collecting data on teacher supply and demand and warned that "Federal

Teaching remains a top career goal of college students, but an estimated 16 per cent of teacher graduates are unable to find jobs, according to two separate surveys, one conducted by the Gallup Poll and the other by the General Accounting Office. The Gallup survey found that 23 per cent of college students hope to teach when they finish their education. The GAO survey estimated that nearly 27,000 recent teaching graduates had not been able to find jobs.

assistance may now be contributing to teacher surpluses."

GAO also said college and universities should do a better job of counseling, and states should provide information about supply and demand. "Of the responding colleges and universities," GAO said, "47 per cent had no formal counseling programs to inform students of the teacher job market and less than one-half of the state departments of education reported that their school districts prepare reports on teacher supply and demand conditions."

Among its recommendations, GAO urged the Secretary of HEW to direct the U.S. Office of Education to obtain and maintain centralized data about Federal programs affecting teachers; coordinate with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in disseminating job market information to all Federal, state, and local agencies, and all colleges and universities; encourage college and universities to establish or improve counseling programs and "make curriculum changes to better meet the needs of prospective employees;" and consider the feasibility of a program to retain surplus teachers for existing teacher shortage areas.

## Club studies mind expansion

(continued from page 3)

however, was the prevalent topic pursued at the Nov. 24 meeting. Members expressed a desire to know the criteria for developing ESP.

**WILLIS STATED THAT** mind expansion was a slow

and gradual process. He clarified the three steps of ESP: Telepathy, or tuning in on the thoughts of another person; clairvoyance, the awareness of something happening at the same time but at another place; and precognition, which is seeing or knowing of things that will happen in the future. Willis said that the best way to develop ESP is to begin by developing telepathy. He gave examples of several methods of tests and games which could be done with or without the aid of a second person to help enhance these skills.

Near the end of the meeting, questions were directed to Willis in regard to his specialty, biorhythms. He gave a basic outline of what biorhythms are, how they function, and how knowledge of them can be put to useful and beneficial work. Throughout this discussion, club members not previously familiar with biorhythms were given an introduction to them.

No charge is made for the meetings and they are open to the public.

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ANNA CARLBERG

## Anna Carlberg goes

# From Sweden to Monett, to MSSC to Up with People

By Sheree Carter

From Sweden to Monett to MSSC to Up With People. That sums the educational and career, so far, of one MSSC sophomore.

Anna Carlberg was born on June 29, 1953, in Jonkoping, Sweden. She is majoring in Business-Marketing and Management. She chose to come to this campus she said because, "I had a good year as an AFS student. I liked my host family, the school, and the community. When I visited my host sister, who was a sophomore at the time, I saw a possibility for myself here."

Anna was an AFS student in 1970 in Monett. She stayed with the H.C. Beckwith family. After she received her diploma from Monett High School, she returned to Sweden to finish her Swedish education, called "Gymnasium".

Anna has many interests. She loves to travel and meet people from different areas and learn about their cultures as well as their system of government. Her favorite sports

are snow skiing and swimming. Her favorite music is, she says "all kinds, except some country and western".

Anna is actively involved in many things. She interviews student applicants for AFS participation abroad. Anna has been chosen to join "Up With People", a group that travels and performs by singing and dancing. She is also a member of the International Club. Anna is an SA (Staff Assistant) at South Hall.

Miss Carlberg likes the schools here because they are not just academic as in Sweden. She feels that clubs and sports as well as classes are an important part of education. She especially chose MSSC because it is small enough to have special attention in classes, but large enough to get a good education.

Anna is especially excited about Christmas this year because her sister, Kersti, age 28, is coming from Sweden to be with her and her family in Monett. Anna also has a brother, Mats, who lives in Stockholm, Sweden, with his wife and their daughter and a sister, Lena, who is attending Medical School in Hannoder, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Beckwith and two of their daughters, Mary and Nancy, attended Anna's graduation in Sweden in June, 1973. Anna feels that the Beckwiths are her family and Nancy Beckwith said, "Anna is a part of the family. I consider her a sister."

Anna has knowledge of many languages. She speaks German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and English. She also has had two years of French.

Her favorite American food and restaurant? She replies, "McDonalds' hamburger, french fries, and coke. I also like pop corn".

## Reservations due for Hawaii

Monday is the deadline for making final reservations and final payment for the Hawaii Holiday tour being offered by the World Wide Travel Agency of the Auto Club of Missouri.

**THE TRIP**, from December 29 to January 8, costs an estimated \$457.50 for Missouri Southern students, with costs based on a group of 25 students from Joplin participating. Space has been reserved for a total of 1,000 students. The University of Hawaii at Honolulu is sponsoring the tour.

Air transportation from Joplin to Dallas will be on Frontier airlines and from Dallas to Honolulu on Braniff International. All fares are based on the number of passengers obtained.

Accommodations will be in dormitories at the University of Hawaii. For both men and women the rate of \$4.50 per person for day sharing rooms is in effect. Meals can be bought at \$5 a day, three meals a day with all one can eat. Meals will be served in the college cafeteria.

**A 10 PER CENT DEPOSIT** will be required at time of booking with final payment due two weeks prior to departure. Based on a group of 25 students from Joplin and 200 from Dallas, for 11 days with meals the per person rate is as follows: Air fare, Joplin to Dallas, round-trip,

\$72; air fare Dallas to Honolulu, round-trip, \$281; sharing room, \$49.50; three meals a day for 11 days, \$55. Total cost \$457.50.

Mrs. Myrna McDaniel, dean of women, has additional information on the trip.

### Students' files open:

## Law has little effect at MSSC

Since last month, practically every college student in the nation has had the right to inspect his or her confidential college records. And while that has posed little problem so far on the Missouri Southern campus, problems have arisen elsewhere.

At the same time college students gained their right to access to these records, parents of school children acquired the right to examine records on their children being kept in elementary and high schools.

**DESPITE THE APPARENT** simplicity of the law, college officials here and elsewhere don't really know how to implement it, and federal guidelines that would tell

them how probably won't be ready until sometime early next year.

Under terms of the law, educational institutions have up to 45 days to act on a request to see the student files. But according to officials here, that is about the only clear provision of the law.

It is not yet clear if former students or persons denied admission may look at their files. Nor is it known what would be done with letters of recommendation given by third parties who were assured that their opinions on the student would be kept confidential.

**THE NEW LAW APPARENTLY** makes all records available to the student, but institutions question whether this includes health recommendations or comments regarding a student's psychological problems.

These are just a handful of the questions that have been raised by seven higher education associations in an attempt to delay implementation of the law. The associations are the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, the National Council of Independent Colleges and Universities, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the Association of American Universities, and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The organizations have noted that student records often include financial statements from parents which the parents may not want to disclose to their child.

**WHAT'S MORE** the parents themselves would not be given access to the college student's files unless the student gives his consent. This rule applies even if the college student is 16 or 17 years old.

The associations also have suggested that prospective employers, credit bureaus and governmental agencies could insist that students sign waivers allowing inspection of their files and the colleges would be helpless to prevent the information from being given out.

The groups asked that the legislation be put into effect next year after more hearings on the law could be held.

## Veterans benefit procedure outlined

Information concerning veterans' benefits and enrollment procedures were outlined to The Chart by Bob Martin and Ron Anderson of the MSSC Veterans' Office.

For a veteran to attend MSSC he must, under the G.I. Bill, have had 181 days of active duty to be eligible. When he arrives at MSSC he must go to the Veterans' Office in Hearnese Hall to fill out various forms. He must bring with him certain documents, including his Certificate of Eligibility, which was sent to him after his separation from service.

For those who don't have a certificate of eligibility, they must bring a copy of DD 2-14, which is his military record. All applications should be made 30 days in advance. A veteran is also certified only one time; this is for a full-time student, carrying 12 hours or more. After the veteran is attending, the V.A. office should be notified immediately of any change in classes as this could possibly affect his monthly check. It should be noted that the college and application for veterans' educational benefits are independent of each other.

New pay scales for veterans attending school as of December 4 are: Single, \$270; married with one dependent, \$321; married with two children, \$366. Also each

additional dependent over the number of two will be worth \$22.

Veterans' group life insurance is for those separated from service after April 3, 1970. Amounts vary from \$5,000 to \$25,000 on each veteran. The maximum rate is due entirely on what the veteran's DD-2-14 interprets. The rates quoted are for those 34 years of age and under.

## DG's collect glasses

The Delta Gamma Women's Fraternity of Missouri Southern State College has collected more than 1,000 pairs of used eye glasses for the "Eyes for the Needy" recycling campaign. The collection campaign is a part of the organization's philanthropic project for their national foundation sight conservation and aid to the blind campaign.

The chapter is continuing to collect used eye glasses and are asking persons who wish to donate glasses to contact Connie Thomas at 781-5626 in Joplin or Cindy Leaming 358-6280 in Carthage.





MISSION HILLS was one of Joplin's most luxurious estates before it became site of Missouri Southern. The old Mansion House is lost in the trees in the center of the photograph, to the left of the swimming pool. The pool is now an ecological area. Other buildings remain in use on campus with the barn at the bottom of the picture having been converted to the Barn Theater. Newman Road is to the left of the picture. The top of the picture is looking east towards Duquesne Road.

### Mission Hills:

## Campus once estate

By Tim Dry

Sparked by a \$100,000 anonymous gift by a Joplin business-man a group known as "Friends of the Junior College" were able over 10 years ago to purchase Mission Hills farm and adjacent land to provide an improved 230 acre campus for the Jasper County Junior College. It was this \$300,000 fund raising drive that purchased, in the main, the campus of present MSSC.

MISSION HILLS WAS created in 1925 when J.P. Buchanan purchased 730 acres surrounding the intersection of Newman and Duquesne roads. Mr. Buchanan, a mining entrepreneur and owner and operator of the Joplin Stockyards, selected the hill where the business building now stands as the site of his Spanish style home. In 1927 work was completed on the home and various other buildings are still in use today.

Buchanan lived at Mission Hills until he died in 1939.

The estate had been vacant for over a year when Mr. and Mrs. F.C. Wallower Jr. purchased it in 1940. The Wallower family is worthy of note because Mr. Wallower, Sr., mining magnate and successful business and during the boom town era early in this century, was the builder of the Keystone Hotel. The Keystone Hotel featured such conveniences as electrical lighting, with gas lighting in reserve, should the power fail. Mr. Wallower was also one of the first men in the area to own an automobile.

THE WALLOWERS MADE Mission Hills one of the outstanding registered Herefords farms in the state of

Missouri. Cattle from the farm won frequently at several livestock shows.

In September of 1964 the Wallowers signed a purchase agreement and the sale of Mission Hills to the college was completed. Mr. and Mrs. Wallower were given permission to reside on the property until May of 1965, but Mr. Wallower was in ill health so the estate was vacated in December of 1964.

## Mexican trip offered

Eleven days in Mexico for a cost of \$165, including tuition, room and board, an individual conversation tutor, school sponsored fiestas, field trips, excursions, and services of school physicians are being offered MSSC students through the modern languages section of the department of languages and literature.

One hour of credit may be transferred to MSSC for those students participating in the inter-term of study, January 6-17 at the Instituto de Filologia Hispanica in Saltillo, Mexico. The program includes two weeks of intensive preparation in courses at the Instituto. Students will live in Mexican homes while in Saltillo.

Further information is available from Dr. Carmen Carney, Spanish faculty member at MSSC.



IMPORTED LANTERNS costing \$150 each some 40 years ago graced the walls of the Mission Hills estate then the Wallower family made their home on what is now site of Missouri Southern. Most of the lanterns are still intact, although vandals have attempted to damage some of them.



# State magazine praises restaurant

By KURT PARSONS

Otis "Mac" McKinney, owner of Joplin's Mama Mia's Italian restaurant, is said to have one of the sweetest little restaurant operations anywhere.

The Missouri Restaurant magazine features McKinney's success of his near perfect operation in the October, 1974, issue. The term "Beautifully simple", which the magazine uses, seems to sum up McKinney's success.

Simplicity is established in many areas, but planned production seems most important. At Mama Mia's, all items are weighed and portioned in advance. Partially cooked spaghetti is even pre-weighed and portioned in a plastic bag and refrigerated. The same goes for grated cheese and ham strips for the operations big-selling specialty salad. Sandwiches are weighed, pre-made, wrapped and refrigerated. Condiments are pre-portioned into souffle cups. Portions for all items are generous — but controlled to the fraction of an ounce.

**MCKINNEY IS NOT** in the business alone though. His son-in-law, Joe Watson, an MSSC graduate, helps him operate the 102-seat restaurant located on South Main Street. McKinney credits his success to a lot of experience, which wasn't all good. McKinney hasn't wasted a single educational experience in his 12 year career as a restaurateur. For example, he came by his penchant for food cost control the hard way.

"When I retired from the Army my children were too young for me to live on my Army retirement pay," McKinney recalls. "I wanted to get in the food business, and I wanted to be independent. So my wife and I bought an A & W franchise."

"About the time we were getting ready to build, McDonald's, Henry's and other fast food operations came to town, so my wife and I went to work for a guy with a donut franchise and pizza operation at 12th and Main, buying him out in October of 1961."

"**WITHIN NINE MONTHS** I was on the verge of bankruptcy. I lacked the sense and the experience needed in the business. Mostly, I was unable to cope with a thing called food costs, and it nearly killed us."

McKinney drove to Kansas City to seek a Small Business Administration loan and management assistance to bail him out of his troubles. The SBA turned him down.

"I drove back to Joplin, and I got madder and madder every mile," McKinney remembers. "But when I woke up the next morning, I agreed with them. What they told me, basically, was that they couldn't do anything for me that I couldn't do myself with a little guts."

**MCKINNEY ENLARGED** the small operation three times before the move to the present site in 1963. McKinney talked the owner of a drive-in-barbecue operation to lease him the property on a percentage of the gross. Soon McKinney had a thriving pizza business and with a few new additions to the menu such as lasagna, ravioli and spaghetti, McKinney was well on his way to the purchase of the new property.

During that time McKinney purchased the land and the building, which was beginning to show signs of age. In August, 1970, he let the contract for construction of a simple steel building on the site, and within 13 weeks he was in business in the new structure. McKinney said "The bank let me have a loan on my own word alone." "We were really operating on a shoe string, and couldn't afford to shut down during construction. We lost only a half-day's operation in switching from the old to the new building."

Mama Mia's has remained a simple operation. The decoration of the interior is as simple as can be, with assorted paintings of Italian scenes, an attractive wall wine display and a fountain in the middle of the dining room.

**BUT THE FOOD** at such bargain prices such as, quality Italian dinners ranging from \$1.60 to a top of \$3.40, a pizza menu ranging from \$1.15 to \$4.50, not to mention the value-packed sandwich menu, provide all the customer appeal that's needed.

McKinney and Watson have devised their own convenience foods system—and it's a near-perfect system at that. "We make everything here ourselves, with the exception of ravioli and pasta," says Watson, the son-in-law, who is a retired Army man and a terrific baker. Watson comes in to Mama Mia's several nights a week and bakes

the various breads used in the operation.

The Italian dinners are baked in casserole form in a huge three door oven in the front of the kitchen. But it all begins in the centrally located prep kitchen, where waitresses, and cooks who can double as waitresses, do the pre-prep work alongside McKinney and Watson.

**A CASSEROLE IS** lined with aluminum foil shaped to the casserole, and in turn lined with plastic film. Carefully weighed ingredients are then portioned into the dish. The wrap is sealed and, with aluminum liner, the completed dish is placed in its proper slot in the walk-in freezer. After the dish has frozen, the shaped foil is removed for re-use, never touching the food itself, and food is solidly frozen into the shape of the casserole.

The casseroles are then used from the freezer as needed. The daily forecasted requirement of dinners are unwrapped, slipped into the metal casseroles and placed in the front ice box, later to be simply popped into the big

three-door oven.

The kitchen layout too seems to be one of Mama Mia's "beautifully simple" characteristics. The kitchen area is arranged in four tiers. The enclosed rear portion of the building contains the office and employee facilities, bakery department, storage, and walk-ins, including the beer box.

**THE SECOND TIER** is the pre-prep area and dishroom. Separate doors through the wall provide easy access to food items in the walk-ins, as well as the rear door to the pass-through ice box for the front kitchen. The pre-prep area is equipped with a range, a suitably expensive scale for portioning, sinks, a large central Work table, and the dishmachine.

The efficient operation pours out a lot of food very quickly. Carry-out makes up 15 to 18 percent of the total volume, yet the system accommodates it easily, with employees merely using covered styrofoam containers



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No special talent or experience  
necessary. Just a desire to help  
mentally retarded persons. No pay.  
Only fringe benefit: self-satisfaction.**

**Contact Randy Ray,  
1912 Moffet, 781-2070.**

**Joplin Youth  
Association for Retarded Citizens.**





**PROSPERITY SCHOOL**, once the proud focal point of Prosperity, Mo., has seen better times in a town of which only a memory remains. The school, built in 1909, once

housed over a thousand pupils. But gone today are the bannisters, the bell, and most of the windows.

# They found what they wanted --

By **CONNIE MAILES**

It was 1870 when they finally found it—a forty acre stretch of land where the timber was plentiful and the pastures thick with grass. Jim Troup, a native of Monroe County, had kept his eyes open for such a farm since he and his wife had adopted Jasper County as home three years earlier. This forty acres of sloping land with lush foliage located between Carthage and Joplin seemed to be what he and Lucy wanted.

For twelve years, the Troups raised their crops and livestock—seemingly content in this rural community. They joined the Missionary Baptist Church and participated in the local pie suppers and bazaars. But suddenly, at 47, Jim changed his occupation, and as a result, he also changed the way of life for the entire area.

**IT WAS LEAD** that Jim Troup discovered on his modest farm, and overnight, he turned from farmer to miner. Almost as quickly, the area changed from a quiet farming community to a booming mining camp known as Troup Mines. The thick Ozark soil seemed to be hiding a never-ending supply of ore; therefore, in 1892, the people of Troup Mines decided Prosperity would be a more appropriate name for their growing town.

And, Prosperous it was. By the 1900's the town boasted of two hotels, two cafes, two saloons, two butcher shops, two lumber yards, two churches, an opera house, a lodge hall, the post office, three doctors and a dentist.

The area newspapers kept detailed accounts of the town's expansion.

Reports the Carthage Press:

**APRIL 24, 1890** — "Hugh Cox is building a house in town....Charley Shaffer has the foundation ready for a nice residence...Father Wamack began his house

today....John Sly the grocery merchant has the lumber on the ground for an addition to his store."

**May 29, 1890** — "Manley of Carthage has just opened up good ore and is putting a 40-horsepower engine...."

Newspaper accounts of who hit ore were often intermingled with who hit who. Young rowdies seeking ready work and ready adventure flocked to the mining towns in Southwest Missouri. Fights weren't unusual and the Carterville Republican of March 10, 1892, gives an account of one such incident at Prosperity.

"Last night, James Cooper, a resident of Troup Mines filled up with bad liquor and started in search of Newton Michael, who was boarding with Polk Goforth on Davey Heights. Upon reaching the house he called and Michael and S. P. Gilstrap came out, whereupon Cooper at once began abusing Michael and flourishing a large knife. Gilstrap, seeing that Cooper intended to use the knife stepped between him and Michael...."

**AS IT TURNED OUT**, according to the Republican, "Gilstrap, 27, suffered a fatal knife wound to the heart and Michael received a back wound described as 'not dangerous.'"

Such altercations weren't rare for mining towns and as long as the miners kept their feuds between themselves, local residents didn't get overly excited. Cooper was arrested, the killing was labeled manslaughter, and he received a two year sentence.

The community was also noted for many conservative citizens. Mr. and Mrs. James Flanery were among the many community-minded people attracted to Prosperity. In 1897, the couple traveled via covered wagon from Northeast Missouri to Prosperity where they operated a

(continued on page 9)



**ONCE BEARERS** of the "iron horse" carrying away lead from Prosperity's mines, the tracks today go nowhere.

# -- Prosperity



# Prosperity, Mo., that is!

(continued from page 8)

grocery store, livery stable and founded the Prosperity Mission Church.

**OF ALL THE STRUCTURES** in Prosperity, residents were probably proudest of their school—a heavy two story brick structure erected in 1909 to accommodate Prosperity's more than 1,000 pupils. When the teachers weren't looking, youngsters kept the solid walnut banisters slick from sliding. The children also liked to crank their heads back and shout their town's name into the bell tower so they could hear it echo back, PROSPERITY, PROSPerity, prosperity...

Today, the school is the only thing that can shout prosperity. The once booming mining town is now a semi-ghost town. And, like everything else in the town today, the school is seeing rough times. Although the basic brick structure is still sturdy, vandals have stolen the carved walnut banisters, and the whipping Ozark winds have snapped out the windows.

Prosperity's only sign of industry are the dump trucks that come for chat and the greenish cloud of smoke from a nearby chemical plant. Rusting among the dunes and chat piles sprawl huge pieces of monster-like mining equipment, their gigantic shovel-mouths hanging from long necks of corroded metal. In the early century revered for their ability to gobble up tons of the rich Ozark earth that covered Prosperity's valuable ore, today, they are as forgotten and lifeless as the surrounding mounds of sand and chat they once spit out.

**ALTHOUGH THERE SEEMS** to be little left to attract residents, a few people still reside in the desert-like town. An occasional house trailer or modest home pocks the sandy scenery. Eddie Clemens is one of Prosperity's residents. When asked why he remains, he comments in his thick Ozark drawl. "Well, there's still some good folks left in these parts. I went eight years to that school," He nods toward the vacant school building next door. He peers at the high bell tower that looms over his own small cottage. His eyes leave the brick school, taking an inventory of the almost deserted town. His gaze drifts up the street to the vacant grocery store, and he stares through the green chemical haze at the abandoned mining equipment. He shakes his head slightly at the rubbish people from neighboring towns have dumped between the chat piles, and he reflects, "Everything here is a reminder of what once was. All that's left is a memory. In fact, living in Prosperity is kinda like living in a memory."

Looking at the town today, it's hard to associate it with the word prosperity; it's hard to imagine the streets filled with busy residents; it's hard to realize merchants depended on this Town for their livelihood; and it's hard to keep from wondering what Jim Troup would think if he could see it now. Gone are the rolling green slopes that first attracted him to the area. Gone is the town he is responsible for creating. Of the Prosperity Jim Troup once knew, Eddie Clemens is right—"All that's left is a memory."

**SURVEYING REMAINS** of the once proud and prosperous town of Prosperity, a Chart reporter contemplates the history of the ghost town. Originally settled as farm land, the site became a town when lead was discovered and the discovery brought to the settlers Prosperity, hence the town's name. Today all that's left is a memory. (Chart Photos by Kurt Parsons and Connie Mailes.)



**A SILENT GLOW**, and a memory, hover over the ghost town of Prosperity, once a booming mine town boasting two hotels, two cafes, saloons, butcher shops, lumber

yards, churches, and a school. But as one citizen said: "All that's left is a memory."



Author, professor:

# Warren Farrell speaks on male liberation

Author of "The Liberated Man", Warren Farrell, thinks men should be liberated from fear of the feminine parts of their personalities. Observing that over half of his audience was female, he remarked that very few men attend women's liberation groups. "If we were secure in our masculinity, we could do trivial types of things," Farrell stated.

FOR EXAMPLE, A FEMALE can put "Dr." on her resume and gain respect but Farrell says, "if a man writes that he took care of the children, he's considered a fag." Also, a woman can take a Marlboro cigarette from her purse and offer it to someone without embarrassment, but a man would be uncomfortable extracting an Eve

cigarette from his purse or pocket.

Not only does the marketing and advertising industry encourage the masculine-value system but pressures are put on political leaders to appear strong. There was negative reaction to Eagleton's admission of weakness noted Farrell. But after Agnew stated he never evaded taxes several editorials appeared saying "regardless of the truth we have to admire Agnew's forthrightness in telling how it is."

In a dating situation a man is still expected to take the initiative. Conversation never really happens because a male "is listening half-way while deciding what move to

make next," Farrell stated.

**FARRELL DISCUSSED** his experiences in consciousness-raising groups where he "learned to listen for the first time." Sex roles were reversed with the females asking the males for a date. "I started worrying about my posture and hair for the first time and I started feeling powerless," Farrell noticed. After counting and determining that there were enough females to go around his confidence increased.

Through consciousness-raising activities Farrell acquired the ability to empathize and show emotions without fear. But most important, he adds, "I learned to love."

## FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

FALL SEMESTER 1974

DECEMBER 18, 19 and 20

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Dean of the College for permission to shift one examination.

### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1974

Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. ....	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. ....	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m. ....	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. ....	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. ....	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1974

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. ....	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. ....	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. ....	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. ....	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. ....	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1974

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. ....	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. ....	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m. ....	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. ....	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. ....	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

## EVENING DIVISION

Evening division instructors will administer final examinations on the following dates: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10 -- WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11 -- THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12 -- MONDAY, DECEMBER 16

## INSTRUCTORS FOR EVENING CLASSES

Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for evening division students ONLY from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., December 10, 11, 12, and 16 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the bookstore and Library before grades will be issued.

Exam times are here

Exam times are here



# The Season to be Jolly

## What Is There To Be Thankful For?

By The Ass  
The dollar  
Unemploye  
lions of per

### More Layoffs Planned by

Detroit (AP)—Ford Motor Company said yesterday that after Thanksgiving it will lay off another 3,700 workers immediately and 4,150 more will be laid off over a week-long furloughs begin.

### Economy, Inflation

Pacific News Service  
Hong Kong—Hong Kong, the Asian boom town and tourist emporium that for the last quarter century weathered a dozen shattering crises, is now feeling the impact of the deepening worldwide depression. Its much vaunted stability is being eroded by rising unemployment and inflation.

And while recognizing the problems created by inflation and the new forms of energy, we should be thankful that the Americans have the resources to bridge the gap until we can develop effective new forms of energy.

purpose to end the mission and goals we can make it. We are grateful for the education... We are grateful for the spirit grateful for the

### Recession

this view, although some high level of joblessness out of this period as a



## THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS

For nation shall rise against nation... and there shall be famines and troubles; these are the beginnings of sorrows.  
—Mark 13:8

### Jobs Dry Up

By Jane See White  
A Member of the Staff  
Workshops for the unemployed are beginning to appear in many areas. In Kansas City, managers do not currently report any layoffs, but say the crunch is coming and they are worried.

### Toward Cancer Control

When Mrs. Mary Brown, a plump, cheerful housewife from Dallas, was diagnosed with breast cancer, her doctors knew exactly what to do. They accepted the fact that she had a radical mastectomy and the issue was subject to her.

his handicapped work force. In Kansas City, managers do not currently report any layoffs, but say the crunch is coming and they are worried.



# Ford, Brezhnev continue dialogue

Things were "all smiles" to say the least two weeks ago when President Ford concluded his talks with Soviet Communist Leader Leonid Brezhnev and came home with the first major breakthrough on the nuclear arms limitation talks in some three years. It must have been quite a thrilling sight for all the folks back home in Grand Rapids to see their favorite son gallivanting around Siberia in a sable hat, exchanging smiles

and intimate conversation with the big Cheese of totalitarianism, but the President's far-eastern tour also gave a signal to the world that there will be no major changes from the foreign affairs policies and philosophies of his predecessor, Richard Nixon.

In the agreement Ford and Brezhnev agreed to limit nuclear arsenals, termed as a "breakthrough" by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and also agreed to limit the overall number of nuclear delivery vehicles. The two leaders also decided to place a numerical limit on intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched missiles equipped with multiple warheads — MIRVs.

These talks, which are the current chapter of an ever-widening story of detente that began with President Eisenhower in the late 1950's, signal that progress is slowly but surely being made in the efforts of the two greatest

powers to the nuclear arms race that many people once fully expected to lead to the ultimate destruction of the world. This fear, though still present, has greatly diminished in the past decade since the arms limitation talks actively began. People have stopped building bomb shelters beneath their homes and junior high schools have gradually phased out their air raid alerts.

The major thing to be guarded against now is a

weakening of the U.S. position, leading to overall numerical Soviet superiority in nuclear arms. This could lead to a right-wing alienation from the detente that has been instigated by conservative Presidents. President Ford, in his recent agreements, has taken care to guard against this type of one-sidedness in nuclear arms and has insured a continued dialogue between American and Soviet leaders for years to come.

## AWS thanks "Chart" coverage

To the Editor:

With so many news worthy events occurring on our campus, we know how difficult it must be to give adequate coverage to each one. However, you and your staff seem to have found a way of accomplishing this difficult task in a superb manner. The Association of Women Students would like to commend you on your excellent job of reporting

the events of Women's Week. The layout, artwork, and reporting on the Wonder Woman of the Year Award was most outstanding.

We look forward to each issue of The Chart and the superior performance of The Chart's staff evidenced in each issue.

Sincerely,

The Association of Women Students

MARY A. McKINLEY,  
Secretary

# Americans unpopular at food conference

Reports coming out of Rome indicate the American people were not too popular at the recent World Food Conference.

In his opening address, the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim

said, "The great differences in consumption habits between the rich and poor societies raise deep moral problems in the best times; they become indefensible in times of penury and

shortage." He then added, "The Industrial Nations will have to be prepared to assist in massive transfers of capital and technology."

Our feed-livestock economy was challenged repeatedly by some 200 non-governmental organizations — actually lobbyists.

Further anti-American sentiments were evidenced by the fire bombings of three American offices in Rome, the Kissinger Go Home rally, and the severe criticism of both Secretaries Kissinger and Butz. In the face of this ill will, three of our own American Senators urged Secretary Butz to

reconsider and promise more aid to the impoverished countries. It seems every humane effort of this country has been met with criticism, but the speeches uttered in Rome simply do not square with reality.

The furor stirred up against meat eating was mindless. High grain prices have already reduced the overfeeding of beef. Furthermore three-fourths of the beef grown in this country is grown on range and roughage usable as human food only through livestock. The suggestion that our people should deny themselves meat in order to ship grain to India is preposterous, when that country grows

half again as many cattle as we do, only refuses to eat beef. Efforts toward limiting the world's population have been dismal failures.

Editor Lane Palmer has called the World Food Crisis a "Can't Win" dilemma. He declares, "We cannot guarantee the world's food security. We must spend the money we can afford, to save the lives we can — especially we should help those nations willing to help themselves. Beyond that, we should take satisfaction from what we are able to do rather than castigate ourselves for what we cannot do."

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## The Chart

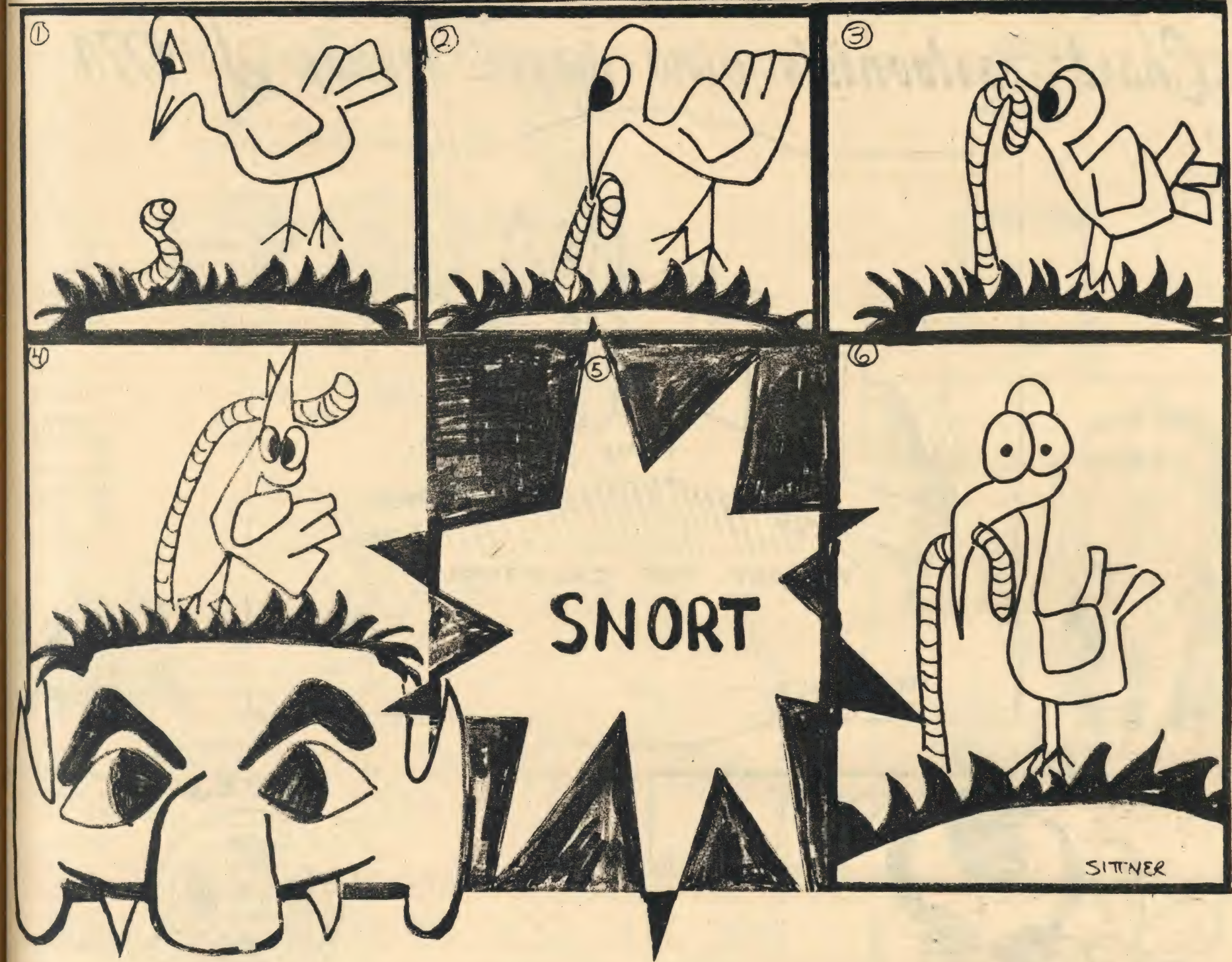
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## Frowns, empty wallets mark season . . .

Americans seem to be going about their Christmas shopping with their fingers crossed this year. Christmas cheer and open pockets have been replaced by worried frowns and empty wallets. Inflation has taken its toll on the American public.

For most people, the combined effects of wage increases and price hikes and eroded savings does not balance out. There are gainers, but mostly there are losers. And the losers, the American public, are getting angrier.

Major retailers feel that the American public will still buy just to make this a Christmas to remember. But with rising unemployment and higher grocery bills, the pile of

presents under the Christmas tree may dwindle and the decorations may seem a little less brighter.

The worried housewife may become ecstatic

when the large present under the tree is a five pound bag of sugar, and the man of the house may be pleased to find a couple of paid bills in his stocking.

The key to progress seems to lie in finding a way to ease the suffering of unemployment through job training, job information, and labor mobility.

Perhaps if we look into the future there is a hope of a better economy and December can again become the "season to be jolly."

## . . . and shoplifting shows increase

Do you find yourself thinking about taking an item while waiting in long checkout lines at Christmas time or any time, for that matter? Occurrences like these happen year around, but they are more frequent just previous to holiday season.

Shoplifting is a serious problem and as employees of local stores can testify,

this year seems to be worse than in the past.

On an average weekly basis, the major discount stores of Joplin apprehend six to seven shoplifters per store. Since the problem has been on the increase lately, stores have been forced to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law as opposed to "slap their hands" policy.

Today, most people

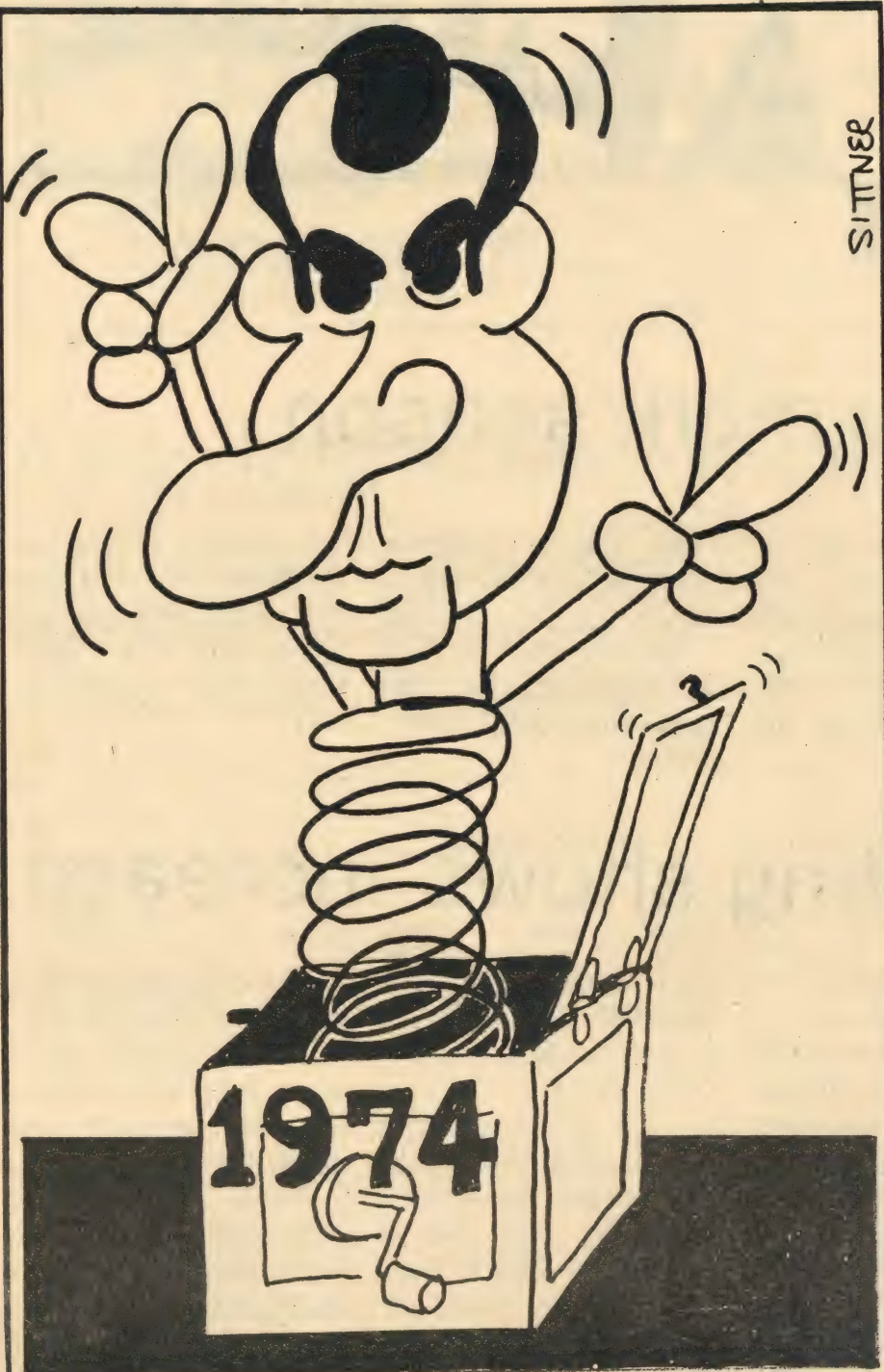
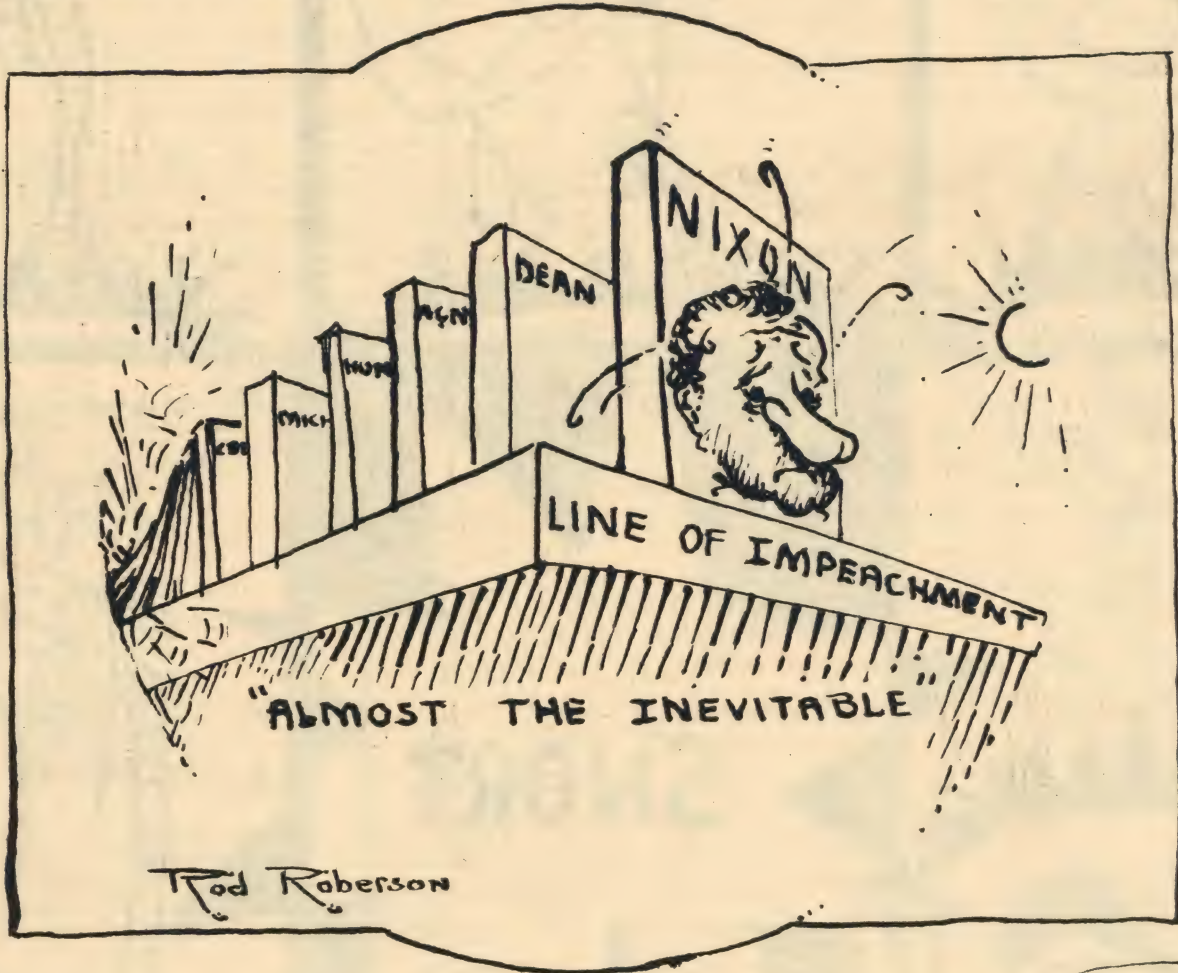
assume the majority of shoplifters are young people, but, in reality it is the middle class, 40 to 50 years of age. These people that shoplift are usually the ones who can afford it but when they see an opportunity arise to steal, they usually take advantage of the situation. Four out of five get away with shoplifting while the

other 20 per cent are not as clever and do get caught.

The big "rip-off" seems minor but when you take into consideration the money that is lost and the increase in prices, management must make to compensate for loss of profit, proves the fact that shoplifting does affect everyone.



# Chart cartoonists view major events of 1974



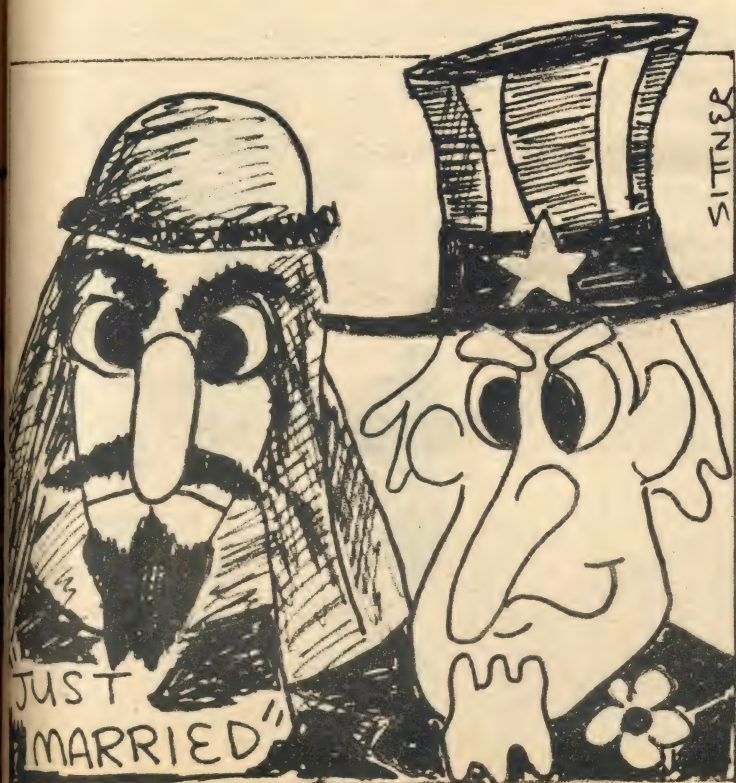
PANDORA'S "RICHARD IN THE BOX"







Anwar Sadat





## The great game of monopoly

By JIM BROYLES

Now that my four-year stay at MSSC is almost over and I see graduation looming just over the horizon, I stop to ask myself some questions. Why did I start this four years ago? What have I accomplished? Was it worth it? These are just a few of the things all seniors probably consider before they are turned out to pasture with their degrees.

My reason for going into this is the hope that someone just beginning this four-year trip might benefit from it. After all, I am a wise old-timer now who knows all the ropes. I have passed through that No Man's Land and managed to keep my sanity and, hopefully, my integrity.

This was accomplished by my early decision to be quietly passive. By this I mean that I didn't make waves. As a student, I became nothing more than a Monopoly piece in a great game over which I had no control. Someone else cast the dice, and I was moved from square to square.

Occasionally, I was moved to a square oc-

cupied by other pieces who had no control of the game either. These pieces were teachers. At such times as these, the teachers would attempt to tell me of strange and wonderful things that were exciting to them and to me. But at the very moment I thought I was beginning to understand, either the teacher or myself would be picked up and moved to another square by the people playing this game.

It was this Player that I learned to acquiesce to. He was the administrator of the game. He decided if I landed in jail or on Boardwalk. He made the same decision for the teachers. We learned very quickly not to buck this Player if we hoped to survive. He controlled the funds in the bank, and he rolled the dice. This Player became the omnipotent one, and we feared him.

Sitting on Baltic Avenue one afternoon, I overheard him talking about ROTC. Philosophically, I opposed the idea, but safety was in silence, and I remained quiet. He accused me of apathy. Later he decided to spend thousands of dollars for plastic grass

instead of books. I disagreed with this policy but remained quiet. I did this because apathy is very, very safe.

The other pieces, the teachers, were silent too. The few who disagreed vocally were forced to draw a card from Chance which led to their losing one turn or being withdrawn from the game altogether. The quiet ones were allowed to advance to Go and collect two-hundred dollars. Most of them preferred the money to Chance so they, too, acquiesced.

Occasionally, however, the Player had to excuse himself from the game momentarily, or else he dozed off. During absences such as these, the teacher was able to whisper some truth to a few ears.

Those times made it worthwhile.

Now that I am about to leave the game, I realize that I know more than when I began. It could have been more fruitful, but I had no say over any of that. They tell me I should be thankful for what I received, and I passively consent. After all, I made it through. That is the point, isn't it?

## College financing a problem

Money, that much needed and often absent form of exchange, is a subject on which most people have definite views. However when it comes to questions concerning the funding of various departments on campus, instructors become guarded and most comments are made "off the record."

The topic is referred to in terms ranging from "sensitive" to a "no man's land," and several faculty members questioned refuse to comment at all, going so far as to express concern for their jobs.

**SOME ARE SATISFIED** with the funding and these are more likely to express their views on the situation.

Duane Hunt, assistant professor of dramatics, states "we have been able to meet...90 per cent or more of our need with the funding that is available."

He went on to note that "students are admitted free to all theatre productions; however, the budget for theatre productions also includes all operational supplies for the speech and drama department." This includes most office equipment and supplies.

"I would like to see a certain per cent of student activity fees earmarked for the student production budget also," Hunt commented.

**DR. WAYNE HARRELL**, assistant professor of music, feels the "administration has been sensitive to our needs. The extension (of the music facilities) is indicative of this."

He noted that Dr. Leon Billingsly and Dr. Paul Schinner had been very helpful in this area, and that he

could see "a growth of our department, due to the new facilities."

Dr. D. H. Rhodes, professor of speech and debate coach, expressed the desire that all departments be "entitled to growth and funding, commensurate with interest and the good which they can bring to the college."

He went on to add that "there is a great need in this area for a division of communications. This would provide a service to the four-state area in higher education."

**"IT IS MY GREATEST** wish that MSSC could be a college to render this service to our students," he concluded.

Other personnel were not as content with the situation on campus.

One instructor questioned lamented that "a program such as ours on any campus of comparable size gets twice as much money as we do."

**ANOTHER NOTED** that the administration "doesn't understand our problems, or just chooses to remain ignorant of them."

Still another felt that money was being splurged needlessly in certain areas and that "as a result other academic programs have to suffer."

Others voiced dissatisfaction but asked that their remarks not be printed.

In many areas there is discontentment, combined with a nervous reluctance to comment.





# Starvation becoming accepted fact

By STEVE SMITH  
Assistant Editor

Around the middle of the 1960's, when race riots, Vietnam, and President Johnson were the main social problems of the day, most Americans would have probably scoffed at the notion that, within a decade, their country would be in the midst of a major economic recession with long waiting lines, mass shortages and skyrocketing prices as the rule rather than the exception. This decade, however, most of us have resigned ourselves to the fact that things are going to get worse before they get better and there is little, if anything, the President, Congress or the individual citizen can do about it. We can only sit back and feel thankful that we are not in Bangladesh, Indonesia or India where starvation and eventual death from it is a similar accepted fact.

"Unless mankind is wise enough and compassionate enough to design a better food-security system, we may be seeing the beginning of the end of our civilization," Newsweek magazine recently quoted an American economist as saying.

AND IT SEEMS THAT this beginning, in the infinite span of time, may be just around the corner for us inhabitants of the twentieth century. Today, over 400 million people are threatened with starvation. Ten million will die this year and the majority of those will be children under five years of age. At this time, world population is rising at a rate of ninety-three million people a year. Analysts now say that this rate gives social planners till the year 2000 to either develop a massive increase in food production — more crops planted, more land in use, greater yields per acre, or produce a similar cutback in birth rates.

Droughts, typhoons and other crop damaging bad weather has started to plague much of the world's crop lands and many scientists are beginning to think these changes in weather could be the sign of an upcoming change in the world's climate. Whatever the reason, the world's total production rate of food dropped last year for the first time in two decades. It was down thirty-three million tons from 1,200 millions tons. Merely to meet the added demands of increased population and rising standards of living, the production should have raised by at least twenty-four million tons.

Starvation is already beginning to spread over the world a plague that America has never seen. America has never in its entire history been a country of mass hunger. Even during our lowest economic point, the great depression of the nineteen thirties, starvation never became a reality. True hunger has never become a reality to most Americans; it is incapable of being conceived in most of our minds. Yet in other nations — India, Africa, Indonesia and some parts of Latin America, starvation is not only a grim reality. It is an accepted fact. Many of these people expect to go hungry and mothers are resigned to the fact that their children will die of starvation in their arms and nothing can be done to prevent it.

THOSE HARDEST HIT by hunger, as it is in any plague, are the children. The lack of Vitamin D can produce soft, deformed bones in small children that can never be set right by surgery or medicine. The signs of starvation are all too gruesome. Little children look like old men; their eyes are hollow and sunken with their skeletons silhouetted beneath what is left of their skin. Often a child's stomach is distended, the result of eating mud or straw or some other indigestible substance. "Red Johnny," a phenomenon still unexplained by modern medicine, often turns a child's hair, even that of a black or other dark race, to a fiery red color. And even more shocking is the starvation of a hungry child's brain growth, eighty percent of which occurs between conception and the age of two. Once lost, this growth can never be replaced, dooming a child who is saved from death to a life of deformity and mental retardation.

The recent World Food Conference, held last month in Rome, is one of the first signs that the possibility of a starving, overpopulated world has ceased to be a fragment of speculative theory in the minds of a few scientists and has now turned to a recognized problem, titillating very closely on the edge of crisis.

Unfortunately, the World Food Conference did little to solve the problems of a starving world. Rather than each of the one hundred and thirty nations present pledging to give as much food as they could spare to a proposed world

food bank, the conference became reduced to the level of a contest where many countries tried to see how little they could give to such a storehouse. The United States' delegation, led by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, led the world in contributions toward famine relief, but even American contributions were set off by the conflicting financial conditions of the American Farmer.

ON THE HOME FRONT starvation is not a problem. But the United States, in suit with the rest of the Western World has in the last year or two become a nation of shortages. In the space of a year we have been in the middle of a gasoline shortage, an oil shortage, a meat shortage, a grain shortage and now, the long heralded sugar shortage.

It doesn't take a trained analyst or observer to detect a fairly uniform peripheral pattern in all of the so called "Shortages." It begins with a gradual increase in prices, the blame usually given to increased production costs and inflation. This is followed by a sudden, widespread shortage and resultant mini-panic. Consumers go wild in an attempt to stockpile the item in question, out of fear that the commodity will soon be totally unattainable. For weeks prices maintain a steady rise and talk of price controls, and other government intervention begins. Then, slowly, the mysterious shortage suddenly comes to a gradual end and prices stabilize at markedly higher prices than those before the shortage began.

A very good example of this was last winter's "energy crisis." Although not a food commodity, gasoline and other petroleum products seriously affect many interrelated businesses, especially farming costs, which eventually filter up to the consumer in the supermarket. At first gasoline prices were fairly low, ranging around thirty cents a gallon at most service stations. Then came a gradual increase in prices and suddenly (along with the Arab oil embargo) talk of an all-out energy crisis began, giving major refiners a reason to sky rocket prices and, incidentally, reap bounteous windfall profits. The price of gasoline rose to over sixty cents a gallon in the East and, in this area, to well over fifty cents. Long lines formed at service stations, Independent operators closed down, the Nixon administration began fuel allocations, talk of rationing began and then, after the embargo ended, the mysterious energy shortage which the oil companies had been talking about fizzled out and prices slowly fell. Today, in this area, gasoline can be obtained for as little as forty-two cents a gallon without waiting in line. But what became of the gasoline shortage?

and then there was the meat shortage. Remember that one? It occurred when packers curbed their butchering to protest a government price controls. The cost of meat shot out of sight. The year before Thanksgiving turkeys were as low as twenty-nine cents a pound. During the crisis they were expected to sell for fifty to seventy-five cents a pound. This year, thanks to a surplus and a bumper harvest of new turkeys, the costs were around forty cents a pound in most stores in this area.

And of course we must not leave out the wheat shortage. It also came in the late summer and early fall of last year. Retail prices increased over a dollar per bushel in the space of a month. Since one bushel of wheat makes sixty-nine loaves of bread for every sixty-nine cent increase in bulk wheat prices, a loaf of bread had to increase one cent. Remember when people were talking of bread costing over a dollar a loaf?

Now we are in the high point of a new and refreshingly different sugar shortage. Sugar has raised about four hundred percent since last year. Restaurant owners are doling out packets of sugar more gingerly than ever before to guard against the customer who stuffs a handful in his shirt. When I worked in a restaurant last year most of the sugar packets were on the floor, under the tables rather than on top of them. As of the last week of November, major sugar refiners announced the seventh price increase in five weeks. This increase, ten cents a pound puts the cost of table sugar closer to the magic one dollar a pound mark in many stores.

AN INDEPENDENT SURVEY conducted at three major chain stores in Joplin last week — Safeway, Milgrams and Consumer's markets — showed sugar prices ranging from \$2.49 for five pounds of sugar and \$4.53 cents for ten pounds as the lowest prices and \$2.99 and \$5.99 as the highest at these stores. At least one of the



stores have ceased their practice of marking each bag of sugar individually, allowing for frequent increases and have also imposed a one-bag per customer limit on the sale of this product. Moreover, all products that contain sugar have also risen drastically in price among these, all types of candy and sugar-coated corn flakes.

The major question is, where are all of these shortages, real or fabricated, whichever they may be, leading this country? How long will it be before American children are starving to death as they now are in other parts of the world? Most observers agree that this food crisis is a very devious one, for it does not, as do our recent shortages, occur overnight, but instead is a creeping problem that will gradually increase over the span of ten or twenty years. This makes time of the essence in a world-wide effort to alleviate this problem. Following are several actions that must be taken if mass starvation in the world is to be avoided:

1. New areas must be opened to planting. Large tracts of fertile, uncultivated land must be utilized. The sea must be developed as a food source.
2. SCIENTISTS MUST WORK to develop higher and better strains of plants through selective breeding.
3. A massive effort must be undertaken for population control. Moral issues on birth control, contraception must eventually be resolved.
4. The world's overall economy must be stabilized.
5. More artificial type of foods must be developed — cottonseed products, petroleum food sources, etc.
6. Still better fertilizers and additives must be put into use to develop better ways of preserving foods to reduce waste.
7. There must be more international cooperation to aid food production and distribution.

These are only a few of the means by which a serious world food shortage can be avoided. It is certain by looking at the very unconcentrated efforts of the recent World Food Conference that the major problem will be attaining the international cooperation that must be present before a solution to the world food shortage is found. Bickering among nations, partisanship, disputes between individual political ideologies must be pushed to the rear so that such international cooperation can begin. This, at least, will be a beginning and someday, people in the world may discover that they don't have to starve and we Americans will gladly resign ourselves to the fact that things will get better before they get worse — and they must.



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a Merry  
Christmas



**PEACE AT HAND**

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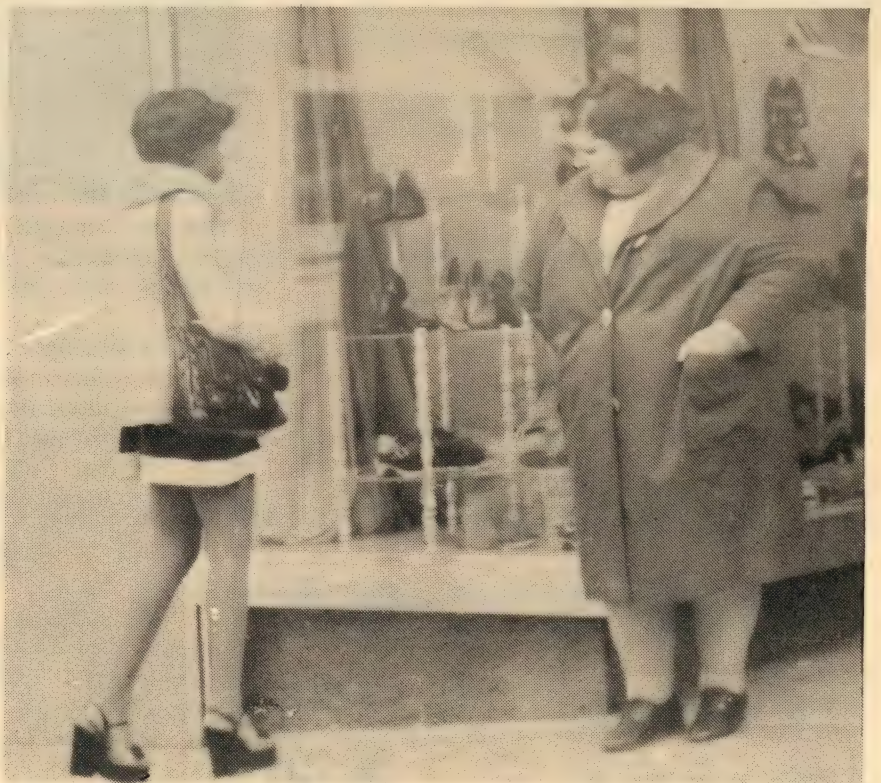
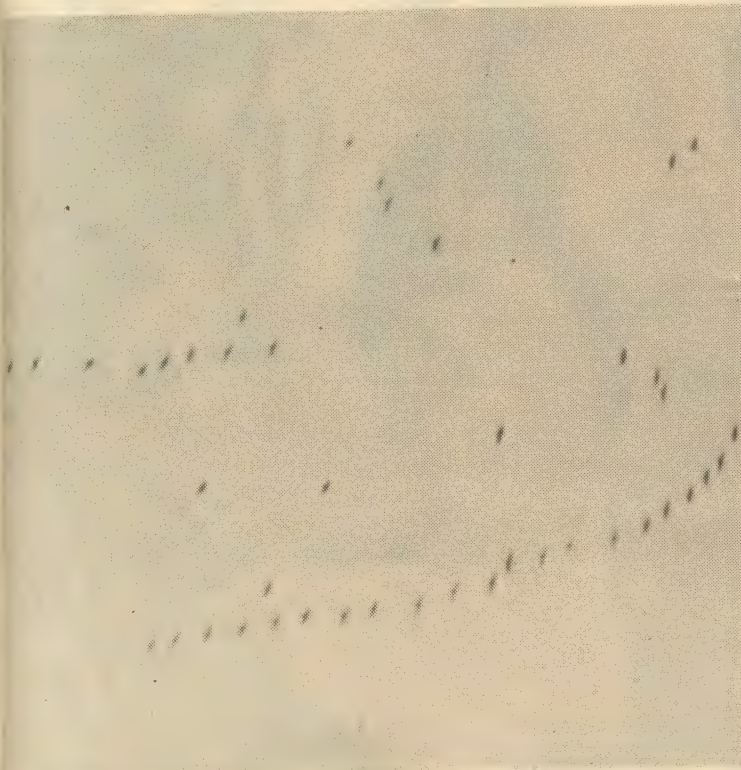
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***'It's Christmas time in the city...'***



# Family traveling, performing together

By KEITH MACKEY  
Associate Editor

Recently the citizens of Joplin were treated by the Northpark Mall to a series of performances by a rising music group called the "Conti Family". The group consists of Dick Conti, his wife Lillian (the parents of the group), Lillian's sister Philomena, and the children Angela, 17, Christopher, 15, Gino, 14, Anna Maria, 12, Kathleen, 11, and Juliana, 10.

There also is a new arrival, Tony, who is four months old. The family's home town is Detroit, Michigan.

The Conti family provides an insight into the workings of a musical group that is working its way into the big time. An interview was conducted between shows with Philomena Conti in the production studios of KODE radio.

**FOR A PERFORMER** on the road life is filled with interesting experiences. The interview, for example, was interrupted twice by the fire alarm.

The idea to start the group was conceived by daughter Angela. Dick was a nightclub musician in Detroit, and he had made sure that his kids were proficient in music. At the time the idea was formed, Dick was working nights, plus going to school, plus part time teaching. Lillian was a church organist and gone most mornings, and they decided the family unit wasn't what it should have been. In Philomena's words, "They were gone all the time and the family unit just wasn't tight."

Angela's idea sparked an idea in Dick Conti, and "...we thought we'd get together on a small time basis and do churches and organizations in Detroit". From there they experienced rapid growth.

**THEY CONCEIVED THEIR FORMAT** and routines with the help of Dick's musician and writer friends in the nightclub circuit. Philomena reports that this included about six months of music and dancing lessons, coupled with voice lessons given by Lillian.

The group began with a variety format, which has now evolved to an "All American Family" format, which still encompasses the variety theme. The purpose of the group is to touch upon every type of music for every age group.

Their big break came when they played for the convention at St. Jude's Research Hospital. It was there that they were discovered, so to speak, by Danny Thomas who was impressed with their act. He then took the group to Las Vegas to appear with him at the Sands, where they played a three week engagement. From there they went to Mike Douglas Show, and at this writing they are negotiating for the Tonight Show with Johnny Carson. They are once more in Vegas, now appearing at the MGM Grand Hotel.

**PHILOMENA WAS ASKED** about the problems of being with the same people day in day out. She replied



**THE CONTI FAMILY**, who appeared at Northpark Mall in Joplin recently, this week is appearing at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. The family spends the year traveling and living aboard a bus while playing club, shopping center, and school dates around the country.

matter of factly: "I think in any phase of people together, (in a) production of some sort, you have your differences in personalities. But if there are any differences it doesn't last. We make ourselves a strong unit. We work on that."

"We live in a greyhound bus, we travel and that's our home on wheels and we love it...when those wheels start running the hum just puts us to sleep. We don't like staying in Detroit that long. We get along very well."

She continued, "I think probably because we are a family is the reason why we do (get along). Maybe some people might think the opposite, but that's what makes us strong."

The Contis feel that the tight unit of their family is why the audiences they encounter associate them as they do. Philomena reports that in the four years that the group has been together the family unit has become very tight. They use this subject as their message to the people, so to speak, and to Philomena it has "almost become a mission."

**THE SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN** are in correspon-

dence school with Dick (a former teacher himself) as their tutor. The children, she reports, learn more than most children their age what with all the traveling and practical experience they have gleaned from their work.

To the average midwesterner, Las Vegas is a town filled with Mafia, gambling, strip shows, various sundry sin, and fun in general. It would seem that a family oriented show would not appeal to the jaded audience of "sin city". However, Philomena reports that they were well received in Las Vegas, and garnered standing ovations when they played the Sands.

The Conti Family is now leaning somewhat into the gospel lineup, as this seems to be increasing in popularity and they plan to hit the 1976 bicentennial theme head-on.

The current economic troubles of the country brought on by the big industries, is having its effect on the entertainment world. Philomena reports that she knows of many entertainers that are sweating it out now. However, the Conti Family is booked up through next year and beyond, so they are at this time in a relatively secure position.

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## Spiva favorite:

# Vittoria de Sica, director, dies in Paris at age 73



Vittorio De Sica

Vittorio De Sica, director of such films as "Bicycle Thief," "Miracle in Milan," and "The Roof," all of which have been shown as part of the Spiva Art Center's International Film Classics Series, died in Paris last month. He was 73.

As he himself once remarked, the life of Vittorio De Sica would have made a poor subject for one of his movies.

"THE PROFESSIONAL ACTOR," said Mr. De Sica, who had been a professional actor for more than 50 years, "lives the life of a bourgeois, and he carries with him, even in his acting, something of the bourgeois attitude."

Mr. De Sica, a handsome and adored matinee idol and ladies' man, became the highest paid star in the Italian film, performing mostly in musical comedies. Impeccable in his dress, tall and handsome with a following of adoring women, he was the model of the suave and urbane Roman sophisticate.

He was a collector of art, proud of his Modiglianis, Utrillos, and Renoirs. He was a gambler addicted to roulette who frequently lost as much as \$10,000 an evening at Monte Carlo.

AND YET, IN SEEMING CONFLICT to all this, he was also the film maker who, well into middle age, moved from his highly successful acting career to focus on the harsh, small, painful dramas of the poor. With Roberto Rossellini and Luchino Visconti, he became a leader in the "new realism" movement that developed in Italy after the war.

Mr. De Sica called himself "an artist of the poor," using common laborers and street urchins rather than professional actors, and shooting in streets, alleys and shabby apartments in available light. His cameras picked up the dripping of water faucets, peeling paint and the pestering flight of flies.

In that period, in which he directed "The Bicycle Thief," "Shoeshine," "Miracle in Milan" and "Umberto D," Mr. De Sica once discussed what attracted him to the stories of those trapped in harsh reality.

"I love poor people," he said, adding that it was in their lives that drama could be found. "After all, if you exclude adultery, what drama is there in the bourgeoisie?"

OF THOSE EARLY FILMS — films that were to be followed by some less lauded and more bourgeois movies — Mr. De Sica said that they grew out of his "basically unhappy" view of the world.

"Life gives me the impression of cruelty. I read the newspapers—crimes, murders, divorces. I do not find evidence of sincerity there. I love humanity. I trust humanity, but humanity has a way of disillusioning me. The pictures I direct are nearly always melancholy. This comes from the contrast between my love and my disillusion."

Just before the second world war, he directed his first movie, "Twenty Four Roses," starring in it as well. It was a conventional comedy that proved a commercial success. During the war he played in several "white telephone" movies, films that centered on the living rooms of the upper classes.

During this time Joseph Goebbels offered De Sica a post in the Nazi-dominated Italian film industry. Mr. De Sica begged off, saying he was working on a film in cooperation with the Vatican. He dawdled on that film for the duration of the war, finishing it three weeks after the American occupation.

"WHAT ELSE COULD I DO? I was not a Fascist," he recalled of that time an era he documented in his last success, "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis." That film was awarded an Academy Award in 1972 as the best foreign film. It was Mr. De Sica's fifth Oscar.

His first Oscar was for "The Bicycle Thief," in 1949. That had been preceded by "Shoeshine," a film shot in

documentary style that told the story of the waifs of Rome scavenging and stealing to survive in the wake of war. The film was scorned by the Italian public. "Poor people do not like to look at poverty. It is not surprising," commented Mr. De Sica.

The film languished in obscurity until it was discovered by art-house audiences in New York and Paris. Despite the snowballing success of the film, Mr. De Sica had great difficulty raising funds for "The Bicycle Thief" which took him three years to make. It, like "Shoeshine," was written by Cesare Zavattini, Mr. De Sica's favorite writer and collaborator.

AS IN HIS OTHER realistic films, Mr. De Sica drew the actors he used from shops, streets, and slums. Lamberto Maggiorani, who played the workman whose bicycle was stolen, was a factory worker.

In directing these people Mr. De Sica was often brutal, and at one point in the filming of "The Bicycle Thief," he traded sharp blows with Mr. Maggiorani who burst into tears. That was the effect that Mr. De Sica had sought, and with the leading man streaming tears, he ordered the cameras to roll.

He was often contrite after the filming, and in the case of Mr. Maggiorani he set the man up with a cobbler shop when his movie career ended and when he was dismissed from his factory job.

## CUB books 15 films next term

Some 15 movies have been booked by the College Union Board for the second semester in what Stephen Holt, film chairman, calls "Kaleidoscope II."

Films booked include: "Jeremiah Johnson," January 15; "Sleuth," January 21; "Wizard of Oz" and "Best of Superman," January 29; "American Graffiti," February 3; "Deliverance," February 11; "Funny Girl," February 18; "The Emigrants," February 26;

"Paper Chase," March 5; "Claudine," March 12; "The Day of the Dolphin," March 18; "Cinderella

Liberty," April 1; "The Way We Were," April 9; "Conrack," April 15; "Camelot," April 22; and "The Heatbreak Kid," May 1.

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## Coming . . interview with Marlo Thomas



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## 'Chart' reviews:

# New film, book, album offer entertainment

By STEVE SMITH

When a truly major motion picture reaches the screen today, it is news of the first magnitude. Such a film is Federico Fellini's "Amarcord," currently playing in a Kansas City theater.

It is not a film of mass audience appeal of the ilk of "Walking Tall," or "The Trial of Billy Jack," or "The Poseidon Adventure." It is not a film for the casual moviegoer or for one who does not recognize the artistry of films. It is a Fellini film, and it is perhaps his best in many a year. That, indeed, should be praise enough.

"AMARCORD" IS ITALIAN for "I recall." It is a film of memory and of reminiscence. Set in a seaside town not unlike the artist's native Rimini, it is cast in the time of the 1930s when Fellini was an adolescent about the age of Titta, one of the focal characters.

But it is not a literal memoir. Like the director's "8½" which also had elements of the autobiography, this new work uses the personal as a corridor to the universal. "Amarcord" calls up just about everyone's youthful memories, reframed in a small-town Italian milieu that Fellini happens to know best. It makes a seemingly alien world seem intimate.

It is a series of tales, of parents who turn each family dinner into a grand operatic tumult of bellowed threats and imprecations, of boyhood lusts fired by a parade of women's bottoms and bosoms, of a priest who hears confessions and absolves sins with the distracted boredom of an Army doctor dispensing aspirin, of schoolmasters who are buffoons, and of many others.

IT IS A STUDY OF the people who inhabit the town and the scenes. But it is, even more, a study of a community bound in the shared rhythms of habits, time, ritual, and fantasy. Some of the episodes are coarse. Other scenes are touched with wonder or a wild kind of hyperbole.

It is a kind of "Summer of '32," perhaps, the kind of summer everyone has in his life. It is generous, warm gift from a fine, humane artist.

But it is not for everyone. For those for whom it is, it is a rare treat.

## Heller's new novel

In reading Joseph Heller's new novel, "Something Happened," one is struck by the utter simplicity of the narrative, a narrative in which nothing—or at least little—apparently happens. And then one realizes it has not been simple; something has happened. The title tells us that. And that something, undefined, undescribed, unidentified is the key to understanding. For it is that something which happens inside each of us as we face conflict within ourselves, not with society, not with others, but with ourselves.

It is, thus, a dark vision of life that Heller presents us, and a biting, brilliant commentary upon at least one segment of the contemporary world. Perhaps, if read carefully and deliberately and with full realization of where we ourselves are now in our own lives, perhaps it is a commentary on all segments of the world, a world in which one man fears another, struggles to get ahead, finds compromise within himself and without himself, yearns for freedom, but finds he cannot cope with it, and becomes someone at middle age he neither knows nor admires. What is sadder, he doesn't realize how he became that person.

The protagonist is Bob Slocum, a middle-aged executive in a large business firm. He feels he has lost something, but he doesn't know what. And when one loss is made clear to him and to the reader, it comes as a short passage, at the end of a chapter, near the end of the book, undramatic, ironic, and sad. It is a real, definable loss, the impact of which is made all the greater by the ap-

parent insignificance attached to it in a book of carefully explored, fully detailed "other losses."

It is a psychological novel. It probes and searches the mind of Slocum. It deals with all aspects of his life, with his relationship with his wife, his children, his employers and employees, and with himself.

It is a truthful novel, and the truth is unpleasant. But what is it which happened? What is it which happens to each of us? Heller doesn't tell us. He doesn't need to. There is no one answer. Heller offers us only the vision of the truth. He poses no solution.

For those who have read Heller's other novel "Catch 22," there is little similarity except in masterful style and tone. This is probably a greater novel, a more difficult one, a more probing one, a less comical one, a less absurd one—but perhaps, in the final analysis, the absurdity of it all is what happened.

## Michael Murphey

After listening to Michael Murphey's first two albums on A & M Records, it seemed inconceivable to me that this artist could ever produce a piece of uncoordinated, overstylized and rather tiring work—but it seems now I might have been wrong. Murphey's new album, "Michael Murphey" on Epic Records, may not be quite as terrible as all that but, in comparison to his past efforts, is a great disappointment. The songs lack the artistic intensity, the originality and the innovative instrumentation of his last two albums and with his change in the quality of labels, this country-rock prodigy has also taken a great step downward in all three of these areas.

NEVER A NATIONALLY KNOWN recording star, Michael Murphey's greatest following has been in his home state of Texas and other areas of the Southwest where people avidly listen to their country-rock music, manufactured by the likes of Murphey, John Prine, Waylon Jennings and Sam Neely, among others. This type of music, characterized by rough vocals, rich, colorful lyrics and deep innovations on traditional country and rock melodies is perhaps the most listenable of all the music around today and could be slowly evolving into an original art-form, totally differentiated from the two schools that have given country-rock its name. Up until now, Michael Murphey has been the best at producing this type of sound.

Murphey's first album, entitled "Geronimo's Cadillac," is probably his best and spawned his only hit

single by the same name. Over a year passed before his second album came out on the A & M label, entitled "Cosmic Cowboy Souvenir." Its title song became a small hit for the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band. These two albums had seemed to establish Murphey, in regional circles, as one of the most gifted (especially in the area of lyrics) and rising writers to hit the scene. His songs, dealing with Texas, girls, and memories of forgotten silver mines, came across with an almost cinematic imagery and a vocal style crossing somewhere between Neil Young and Kris Kristofferson.

But his latest album, entitled "Michael Murphey" is sadly deficient when compared to these first works. The songs seem to have lost that spark of pain and originality which has characterized this man's music and now have slipped dangerously close to the rather tiresome quagmire of country music. Instrumentally, the arrangements have become more standardized, with a heavy emphasis on the steel guitar. Vocally, Murphey's voice has actually improved but with that improvement he has lost some of his distinctive vocal style.

LYRICALLY, THE SONGS have declined but still remain good. Musically, most of the tunes have basic country and rock overtones, leaning heavily on traditional sounds. The best song on the album, "Southwestern Pilgrimage," comes at the end of a dry side. This song, in contrast to the rest of the album, could very possibly be one of the best Murphey has ever written. The lyrics, though simple, retain a biting desperation about middle class life and the country tune is well instrumented and well sung.

Overall, "Michael Murphey" is not a bad album. The heavy criticisms I make are only in comparison to his past efforts. The new album is totally listenable and fairly enjoyable and his rating, in my opinion, has only fallen from excellent to fair. The man's talent is such that his bad songs are almost good in comparison to the vast amount of trashy work circulating around these days and probably will always remain so. But I still feel fortunate that I borrowed the record from a friend rather than have bought it myself, for I have heard what Michael Murphey is capable of doing and in light of that, his album is neither worth my money nor my valuable time.



## Spiva exhibiting needlepoint, paintings by Boyd and Drury

By ROGER GREEN

A display of paintings by Harold Boyd and Forest Drury is being presented in the gallery of the Spiva Art Center this month along with an exhibition of needlepoint by Mrs. Lawrence Crispell and other women artists.

THE PAINTINGS by Boyd and Drury carry an overly sentimental atmosphere by renditions of disappearing shacks that long outlived their usefulness. Both painters work in a primitive (Grandma Moses-like) technique, relying not on perspective, composition, or harmonious color but romanticized memories of past experiences.

Much of Drury's work is conceptual art (art that relates to the viewer as much knowledge as he knows). For example, instead of giving a perspective view of a building, he shows all four sides, top, and bottom.

Familiar subjects arise from the display such as Lakeside Park and the past Spiva Art Center.

THE NEEDLEPOINT exhibit is a variety of selected pieces made by several women. A special feature is the delicate collection owned by the St. Phillips Episcopal Church.

Both painters have been influenced by the instruction of the Spiva Art Center, yet manage to cling to their romanticized technique. The collection of needlepoint is in itself an art showing intricate care.

Coming . . .

An interview with  
Dennis Weaver



**Laura Ingalls Wilder--**

# V renews fame of Missourian

By ELAINE JONES

Mansfield, Missouri, a few miles east of Springfield, stands a house that for many years was the home of a woman who, in her 60s, became one of the nation's most famous authors.

Now with the television series "Little House on the Prairie," that author, Laura Ingalls Wilder is becoming known to vast new millions. Long one of the most read of children's writers, she has become read by countless adults who have newly discovered the joys of her childhood life.

Laura Ingalls Wilder spent her childhood during the 70's and 80's on homesteads in Kansas and Dakota territories. For Laura, as for all homesteaders of that era, life was hard and conditions were primitive. What made her life unusual was that she chose to write about it in a beautiful manner and with such a remarkable attention to details.

Laura, the second child of Charles and Caroline Wilder, was born on February 7, 1867. She had three sisters, Mary, Carrie, and Grace.

"LITTLE HOUSE IN THE BIG WOODS", Laura's first book, tells of her early childhood near Pepin, Wisc. Her family was well settled there, but her father became dissatisfied with their home because he felt the town had become too crowded.

Through all Laura's books were descriptions of her father's violin playing. At night he entertained his family and his playing helped to dispell some of the loneliness of the prairies. Laura recorded the verses of several of his songs, some of which might otherwise have been lost.

Another important addition to the series was Laura's description of her mother's cooking. Working with only the crudest supplies she managed to feed her family well. Her sisters often wrote to ask for recipes and Laura often answered them.

IT IS IN "LITTLE HOUSE on the Prairie", second book of the series, that we find Laura and her family making their trip by covered wagon to Indian Territory which is now Kansas. The book mentions only that they settled near the Verdigris River, about forty miles from Independence. Here Laura and her older sister, Mary, say their first Indians and slept in a hastily constructed, doorless log cabin, often ringed with howling wolves.

Here the children ran wild on the prairies, helped their industrious mother, and watched their father, a pioneer man, as he built their house and barn and their furniture, dug their well, and supplied all the food for their table. Only after all this work had been completed, and the crops planted, did the government inform them that they had to move. The government decided that it didn't want homesteaders in Indian territory at all. The house, crops, barn and two cows had to be left behind.

Because of a lack of money, they were forced to move into an earthen house dug-out formed on the banks of a creek. During the course of the next few years, the family moved again and fell prey to malaria and scarlet fever. One in the family was hurt, except Mary, the oldest daughter, who was blinded by the scarlet fever. Perhaps because of the closeness of their ages, Laura hinted at her jealousy of Mary throughout her books. When Mary became blind, Laura felt guilty and determined to become a school teacher and send Mary to a college for the blind with the money she earned.

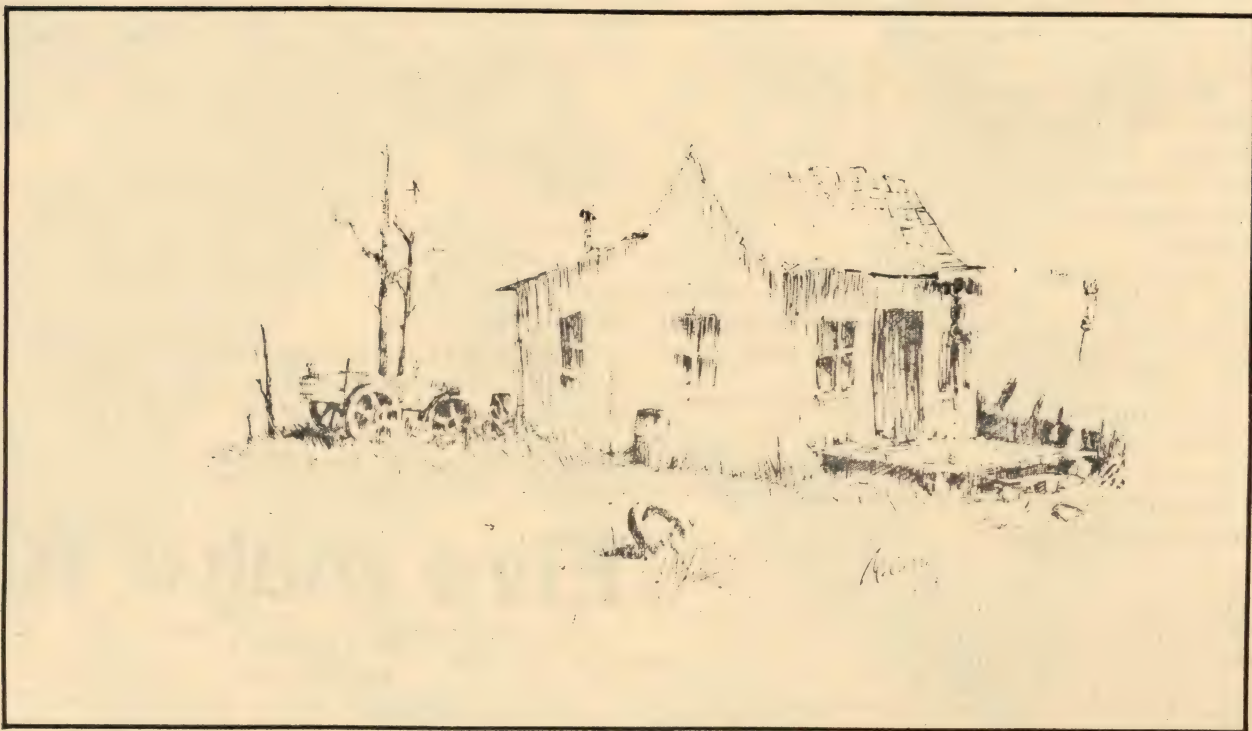
"THE LONG WINTER" her sixth book, took place in Kansas and tells of the blizzards Laura and her family barely survived in her thirteenth year.

Supply trains to the town of eighty people were unable to run, leaving the people without meat, coal, sugar, flour, and other necessities for months.

Laura's family heated the home, and cooked with logs twisted from hay. They lived on potatoes and brown bread made from wheat ground in the coffee grinder, until the potatoes were gone.

The following paragraphs create a vivid picture of the blizzards:

"ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT the house trembled, the trees roared and screamed, and the snow scoured



against the walls and all over the roof where the frosty nails came through. Laura thought of the lost and lonely houses, each one alone and blind and cowering in the fury of the storm...

"...There were houses in town, but not even a light from one of them could reach the other. And the town was all alone on the frozen, endless prairie, where snow drifted and winds howled and the whirling blizzard put out the stars and the sun."

One of the saddest things Laura remembered about the blizzard was that because of the cold, her father's hands grew so stiff that he couldn't play his violin.

At the end of this book, when the blizzards were finally over, Laura met Almanzo Wilder. Almanzo was nineteen years old, pretending to be twenty-one so that he could be a homesteader. He and his brother Royal, a shop keeper, helped Laura and her family many times. Almanzo once rode his horses over twenty miles during a break in blizzards to get wheat for the starving families in town.

LAURA STUDIED CONSTANTLY all year and at the age of fifteen earned her teaching certificate.

"These Happy Golden Days", her last childhood book dealt with her school teaching days and Almanzo's and Laura's courtship.

Laura's school was twelve miles away, so she had to live with a family that had built their house close to the school. The people resented having her and were cold and disdainful in her presence. The students she taught were her age and older, and nearly overpowered her several times. Almanzo came every weekend and took her home. These visits with her parents helped give her the patience to endure another week.

With the money her family had saved and the money Laura earned, Mary was able to go to college and remain until she graduated.

ALMANZO AND LAURA were married when she was eighteen, on August 25, 1885. They started out as most newlywed couples, with bright hopes and dreams for the future, but they had to face many setbacks in their lives.

Diphtheria struck and both Almanzo and Laura suffered with it. Almanzo tried to return to work too soon and had a relapse, becoming partially paralyzed. He would

never again be as strong as he once had been. In 1889 a fire completely destroyed their home, then came a drought season.

They had a daughter, Rose, on December 5, 1886, and moved twice in the next few years, for Almanzo's health, before returning to Dakota.

Here, Laura took on a sewing job from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and earned one dollar a day. With one hundred dollars they saved, they moved to Mansfield, Mo.

**THIS WAS LAURA'S** description of the Ozarks:

"There is no other country like the Ozarks in the world. This land is the oldest land on the continent. It rose long ago from the sea and was a lonely island while all the rest of North America was under the ocean...The Ozark streams have cut such deep valleys that the land between them is a steep high mountain. But the Ozarks are not really mountains, they are valleys, so the skyline is always level and blue like the sea and nearly always there is a lovely blue haze over all the hillsides cut so deeply in this old, old, land."

Here in Mansfield, the Wilders began building their house which Laura called Rocky Ridge Farm. Their House was a showplace in those days, and is still open as a museum.

Laura began writing in her sixties at the request of her daughter, Rose, who was working as a writer also.

SHE HAD PLANNED on writing only one book, but children who read her first book wrote asking when her next one would be published, so she began her series.

At 76, Laura had completed her series. She was now a recognized author, but success changed her little. She and Almanzo retired, and seldom traveled from Rocky Ridge.

After Almanzo's death on October 23, 1949, Laura continued to be active in her community until her death on February 10, 1957.

Few writers have with such little education or training have rivaled Laura. Even in her sixties and seventies she could remember such details as dialogue, color and trimming of clothes, words to songs and poems, and what she was thinking of at the time.

Laura Ingalls Wilder will always be remembered as a leading Missouri writer.

## Spiva Library catalogs several new books

Once again Spiva Library has issued another list of new books for the MSSC students reading enjoyment.

Some of the new books being received and processed are;

"The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," Marchetti. JK468. I6M37.

"The Memory Book," Lorayne and Lucas. BF385.L755.

"The Comic-Stripped American," Borger. PN6725.B4.

"The New Feminist Movement," Carden. HQ1426.C25.

"Go East, Young Man; The early years of the autobiography of William O. Douglas." KF8745.D6A3.

"Supership," Mostert. VM395.A7M67. 1974.

"New Colleges for New Students," Hall. LA227.3.H23.

"Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn: critical essays and documentary materials," Dunlop. PG3488.O4A23.

"Coping: essays on the practice of government," Moynihan. HN17.5.M68.



# Defense is name of game

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY  
Associate Editor

Defense is the name of the game. Missouri Southern State College head basketball taskmaster R.C. Shipley and assistant coach Ron Ellis definitely agree after the determined Lions edged Benedictine College, 59-54, in a tense, exciting home opener played before an estimated 1,200 fans in the MSSC fieldhouse.

Southern guards — Bobby Hall, Lee Stevens, and Mark Flanegin — provided the aggressive pressure defense which proved to be the difference in the contest. It was the Lions' third straight victory of the young season.

**BENEDICTINE DRILLED** 25 of 51 attempts from the field for 49 per cent while the Lions were hitting only 23 of 67 casts for 34 per cent. Southern connected on 13 of 22 tries from the charity stripe while Benedictine converted four of its eight attempts.

The 5'10" Hall led the Southern offensive attack with 14 points, hitting five of 10 shots from the field and netting all four charity tries. Big Ed Benton, plagued somewhat by back troubles this season, chipped in with 12 points.

Larnell Mitchell, a 6'6" reserve, bounced off the bench to garner game scoring honors, ripping the cords for 18 points. Jim Hendricks added 14 tallies to aid the Benedictine offensive showing and teammate Tim Hannon counted 13.

Missouri Southern won with a 26-21 advantage in rebounding. Benton led the Lions with 10 caroms. Hannon, a 6'5" senior, paced the Ravens of Tom Colwell with seven recoveries.

**THE FIRST 10 MINUTES** of the tussle were slow for both teams. With 9:32 left, the Lions owned a slim 13-12 lead.

The game was tied at 13, 15 and 17-all before the Ravens rode goals by Bill Kolich and Hannon to a 21-18 lead with 5:42 left. A three-point play by Benton triggered an 11-point spree by the Lions.

Dennis Sims, 6'4" junior forward, meshed a pair of charity shots and Benton, Hall and Stevens added fielders for a 29-21 bulge with 3:13 left.

Benedictine, however, stormed right back on two buckets by Mitchell and one by Kolich to pull within 29-27 with 42 seconds left. Rudy Harvey, 6'6" freshman, tapped in a tip-in with 12 seconds left to give Southern a 31-27 halftime edge.

**GOALS BY FLANEGIN** and Mike Goodpaster opened an eight-point spread, 35-27, at the outset of the second

half, but the Ravens kept coming back and closed within four three times, the last at 41-37 with 12:53 left.

Hall and Benton stemmed the Benedictine tide with fielders. After Hendricks hit his second of three straight 15-footers for the Ravens, the Lions used two charities and goals by Sims and Stevens for a 51-39 lead with 7:10 left.

Benedictine surged back to pare the deficit to five, 49, but Flanegin's fielder, two free throws by Hall and solo gratis toss by Stevens gave Southern a 59-50 advantage with 1:15 left.

Mitchell hit a pair of jumpers for the Ravens during the final 30 seconds to reduce the final deficit to five.

## 3 offense, 2 defense:

# Five make All-District

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY  
Associate Editor

Five varsity football athletes at Missouri Southern State College — Robert Davis, Lydell Williams, Bill Ruble, Ron Barnes and John Busalacki — have copped first-team berths on the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics District 16 All-District football team.

Earning second-team berths for the rough-and-tough Lions, who compiled a 6-3 winning slate this fall under head coach Jim Frazier, were Kerry Anders, Dennis Grandon and Paul Jaeger.

Singled out for honorable mention were Skip Hale,

Bernie Busken, Bob Danner, Randy Fidler, Williams, Ken Davis and Randy Hocker.

Repeating on the offensive unit this year was quarterback Mike Thebeau of William Jewell and running back Bill Lankford of Central Methodist.

The two-year defensive picks are Ronnie Brooks, middle guard from Missouri Valley, and John Rivitus, halfback from Central Methodist.

Garnering first-team honors this season for receiving second-team rankings last year were running back Greg Farris of Missouri Valley and end Morley of Tarkio. Defenders promoted from the second team are Barnes and linebacker Dennis Reilly of Missouri Valley.

William Jewell and Missouri Valley topped the first team choices, with six players among the 24 chosen representing each of the schools. Southern and Central Methodist each placed five on the first team with one from Missouri Western and Tarkio.

The 5-11, 195-pound Davis led the Southern rushing attack this fall with 928 yards on 151 carries through the Lions' nine-game schedule. His best rushing performance of the year came against Missouri Western State College of St. Joseph, Mo. Davis pounded around and through Western defense for 160 yards on 21 carries.

Williams, a 6-0 and 184-pound junior, piled up yards on 139 carries this season to rank as the number one rusher on the MSSC squad. His best effort of the season was 137 yards in 20 carries against Fort Hays State.

Ruble, a 6-3 and 230-pound junior from Erie, Pa., manned a tackle spot on Southern's interior offensive line.

Southern's two selected defenders are both seniors. Barnes, a 6-3 and 226-pound tackle from Hutchinson, Kan., was credited with one fumble recovery during the season and Busalacki, a 5-9 and 160-pound senior from Jewell, Mo., picked off four passes and recovered one fumble.

Cat-quick Anders, a second-team choice at end, is 10 and 153-pound junior product from Quincy, Mo., caught 27 passes during the past season.

Grandon, a 6-2 and 233-pound junior from Pittsburg, Kan., was the Lions' center and Jaeger, a 6-1 and 180-pounder from Columbus, Kan., handled a defensive spot.

Voted as the district's coach of the year is Ken Gibler, coach of the Missouri Valley Vikings. Gibler led his team to a 9-0-1 regular-season record and into a spot in the national championship playoffs.

# Greyhounds whip JV's, 84-71

Fort Scott's Greyhounds, dominating the rebounding and hitting 47 per cent from the field, whipped Missouri Southern State College's junior varsity unit, 84-71, recently here.

**THE GREYHOUNDS HIT** the first six points of the game and never trailed as they notched their second victory of the season without a loss.

Southern challenged Fort Scott through most of the first half but the Greyhounds began pulling away in the late stages of the opening session and enjoyed a 46-35 bulge at the intermissions.

The 'Hounds lead never dipped below 10 points in the final half. They built their lead to 80-56 when Fort Scott coach Bob Eshelbrenner emptied the bench.

**FORT SCOTT HIT** on 41 of 88 attempts from the floor for the game. The young Lions hit on 26 of 63 casts for 41 per cent.

Don Alston led the Southern offensive attack with 23 points. Freshman center Rudolph Harvey, a 6-6 leaper, chipped in with 18 tallies and Jackie Sportsman, a freshman from Lamar, added 17.

# CUB reports latest actions in minutes

COLLEGE UNION BOARD  
NOVEMBER 19, 1974

The November 19 meeting of the College Union Board was called to order at 3:22 p.m. by Chairman Doug Endicott presiding. Members absent included Paula Kamler, Celia Johnson, and Dr. Leitle. The minutes were approved as written.

Barb Bockstahler and Kim Dry representing the Student Senate brought before the Union Board discussion concerning the College Union Board-Student Senate "Winter Carnival" to be held the week of December 2 through December 6 upon Senate approval of the event. This is also the week that the CUB Christmas Dance is scheduled (Thursday, December 5). After some discussion it was decided to hold the "Winter Carnival" day will be sponsored by the Student Senate and the dance by the College Union Board. The dance will be held in the gymnasium 8:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. and will feature the Festival band.

Janice Kiser representing Paula Kamler reported that they were in the process of securing artists for the second semester.

Steve Holt, films & recreation chairman reported that "The Candidate" will be shown Tuesday, 1 p.m. and Wednesday, 7 p.m. November 19 & 20. No admission will be charged due to the fact that the film was recently shown on T.V.

Jean Griffith, dance committee chairman announced

that arrangements are being made for food and lodging for the Festival band for one night.

Jean VanZanten reported that Warren Farrell, author of the "Liberated Man" would speak at 10:00 a.m. in the CU-Ballroom on Wednesday, November 20, followed by a press conference and a luncheon at 12:00 in CU-Dining Room C.

Discussion was also made concerning the Gil Eagles, a psychic entertainer's appearance here. It was decided that it be held in the CU-Ballroom on January 16 at 11:00 a.m.

Jean VanZanten also announced that Preservation Hall will be appearing in this area on March 21 and a block booking cost would be \$3,250. Otherwise cost is \$4,000.

Jean also announced that Olivia Newton John will be appearing at Kemper Sports Arena in Kansas City in March and it looks very favorable that she will be able to appear here.

Dr. Dolence gave a report on the Hawaiian Holiday December 29 to January 8 at a cost of \$457.50 (including airfare, room, all meals). Anyone interested should contact the office of Dean McDaniels for further information.

Dr. Dolence also gave a brief financial report. The meeting was adjourned at 3:55 p.m.

Respectively submitted,  
Steve Holt,  
Secretary Pro Tem

# Workshop funded

The office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs at Missouri Southern State College, has received approval for funding of a career education workshop.

Notification of the funding was forwarded from Richard Mease of the Missouri Department of Education. A total of \$15,271 will be provided to the college for the purpose of in servicing 40 area educators in the career education during the months of February through May 1975. The educators are to be selected from previously designated school districts, each with a relatively small student population.





Season in review:

# 74 Lions recall year of pride

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY  
Associate Editor

The Missouri Southern State College football Lions of taskmaster Jim Frazier looked very much this season like the team that won the NAIA Division II National Championship a couple of years ago.

Frazier's Lions ended the fall with a 6-3 winning record.

**THE RUNNING OF ROBERT DAVIS** and Lydell Williams, often called by many the "dynamic duo" — the brilliant quarterbacking of Skip Hale — the blocking of aggressive, hole-opening offensive line — the mean Green-and-Gold Lion "Pride" defense — the sure hands of receivers Bob Danner, Randy Brittain, Bernie Busken, Kerry Anders — the accurate extra point and field goal booting by kicking specialist Harvey Derrick — and a long bench all pointed out one thing — SUCCESS.

Southern lost the seasonal opener to Southeast Missouri State University, 34-24, ruining a great performance by the Lion's Lydell Williams. The 6-1, 190-pound junior speedster definitely looked like the freshman who helped the Lions win the national championship in 1972, dashing an impressive 159-yards on 13 carries. Williams shocked the crowd of approximately 4,500 fans with an 81-yard scoring scamper on the second play of the game.

Derrick drilled a 42-yard field goal during the first quarter of the contest.

AT ONE TIME during the game, the Lions had mounted a comfortable 17-7 lead over Southeast. Ten penalties for 116 yards hurt Southern, however, and possibly prevented a Missouri Southern romp.

Southern evened their record the next Saturday against Fort Hays State, winning a close contest 10-9.

Williams, a fullback, led the Green-and-Gold rushing department for the second consecutive week, grinding out a brilliant 137 yards on 20 carries. Junior tailback Davis was close behind with 116 yards on 22 trips.

The Lions scored all 10 points during the second quarter on a 39-yard field goal by Derrick and a two-yard run by Davis.

Some 7,000 Tiger fans left the stadium in a sad manner after Fort Hays State dropped their third straight game but coach Giles was still happy even though his crew lost.

"SURE, IT'S TOUGH to lose another football game," he said later. "But we got our pride back out there tonight." The Tiger coach added, "Missouri Southern is an excellent football team and we played them in a virtual standstill. We're ready now to go out and beat somebody."

"I feel very fortunate," Frazier commented. "Fort Hays did a great job. They were well prepared for us. I think we as a coaching staff got overly conservative in the third quarter, but I think our conservatism was justifiable. We were afraid to do anything in the third period but work on the clock."

Southern, who didn't have a single turnover in their season-play-opening 34-24 loss to Southeast Missouri State, had seven against Fort Hays State College. The Lions lost the pigskin four times on fumbles and had three passes intercepted by the veteran Tiger secondary.

"You don't win games with that many turnovers, but we did," Frazier said. "But you've got to give credit to Fort Hays for some of our mistakes. They're a very physical football team and forced some of our turnovers."

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE ripped the Lions, 41-26, the next week in the first grid outing of the two colleges there. Robert Davis led Southern in rushing and scored two touchdowns in the contest.

Southern's "Pride's defensive unit, which had been battered for more than 1,100 yards in three previous starts, held Arkansas Tech to only 146 yards and amassed a tremendous 441 yards themselves in tripping the Wonder Boys, 27-14, there at Buerkle Field.

Coach Frazier was very pleased in the defensive performance of the "Prides".

"This is our style of football," said the proud Frazier. "Our people were really flying around out there tonight. We took the game to 'em, both offensively and defensively. We made some mistakes offensively but our offense is a high-risk offense. We're going to make some mistakes."

**THE WONDER BOYS** had a difficult time containing Williams and Davis. Davis reached paydirt twice for the opportunistic Lions and led Southern's ground game with 121 yards on 19 jaunts. Williams failed to score but contributed 11 yards on 17 trips and often kept the Lions ground attack alive.

Quarterback Hale ran for one touchdown and passed 62 yards to the cat-quick Anders for another.

On Oct. 19th the Lions disposed of Lincoln University, 33-18, for a homecoming triumph at Joplin's Junge Stadium.

Both Davis and Williams took advantage of the beautiful sunshine and the unusual 70 degree weather — grinding out over 100 yards a piece in the rushing statistics. It marked the fourth time in five games that

(continued on page 26)



## At football banquet:

# Davis, Busalacki get top awards

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY  
Associate Editor

Robert Davis and John Busalacki were presented the Most Valuable Player and Outstanding Senior awards, respectively, during the recent Lion Football Banquet, hosted by the Lionbackers Booster Club at Briarbrook Golf and Country Club.

A crowd of approximately 175 persons watched the happy Davis receive the Dean R. Havens Memorial Award, presented annually by the Hickey Oil Company to the most valuable football player at Missouri Southern State College.

**BUSALACKI WAS NAMED** the recipient of the Harry Spradling Memorial Award as the outstanding senior performer. He received an engraved wrist watch for his great efforts this season.

Davis, a solid 5'11", 195-pound tailback, directed Southern's ground attack this year with 929 yards on 151 carries. Davis, who averaged over six yards per carry this season, won the Allied Food Club award as the most valuable player in the Homecoming game.

The 5'9", 160-pound Busalacki, a senior cornerback, also was tabbed as the outstanding defensive back for the 1974 campaign.

**SENIORS BOB DANNER** and Ron Barnes each claimed a pair of awards.

Danner, a tight end from Carthage, was awarded the KQYX-KSYN outstanding senior offensive trophy and the Dr. J. B. Simon award as the most improved player.

Barnes, a three-year starter at defensive tackle for the rough-and-tough Lions, won the KQYX-KSYN outstanding senior defensive performer award and was selected as the team's outstanding defensive lineman.

Defensive back Tommy Cox was presented a hustle award by Dr. Simon during the athletic banquet. Mike Keith, a freshman defensive end from Owasso, Okla., won the rookie of the year award presented by Varsity Sporting Goods. Keith started every game this year.

**RECEIVING MATCHING WALLETS** and key cases from the Meeker Leather Company were Lydell Williams, outstanding offensive back; Bill Ruble, outstanding offensive lineman; Randy Hocker, outstanding linebacker, and Kerry Anders, outstanding receiver.

Named as the 1974 football co-captains during the banquet were Busalacki and Barnes. They were selected by the vote of their teammates.

The seniors—Barnes, Busalacki, George Bruto, Bernie Busken, John Carter, Danner, Randy Fidler, Charles Ward and Melvin Wilson — presented head football coach Jim Frazier, who led the Lions to the NAIA Division II National Championship in 1972 and a 6-3 seasonal slate this year, and his staff with a plaque engraved "A.M.F." The plaque, in Lion Pride football language, means Adios My Friend.

Don Miller, president of the Lionbackers, served as master of ceremonies and introduced Frazier. Coach Frazier introduced each member of his varsity squad and made personal comments about each player. Freshman Jimmy Page, a product of Memorial High School, gave the invocation.

In addition to the athletes, college administrators, Art Kungle and Mrs. Carolyn Dale Rodgers of the Board of Regents-Trustees, and college cheerleaders were introduced. Frazier also introduced members of his coaching staff and their wives.

## '74 Lions recall past season

(continued from page 25)

both athletes have combined speed and fancy foot-work in gaining over 100 yards each in rushing.

Williams directed Southern's ground attack, copping an impressive 109 yards on 22 carries. He scored one touchdown.

**DAVIS WAS CLOSE** behind Williams with 104 yards on 12 carries and broke the game wide open with this three long TD jaunts.

The 5-11, 195-pound Davis tied two school records and broke one during the hard-fought contest. Davis' 97-yard kickoff return for a touchdown on the first play of the second half eclipsed the school record of 94 set by Williams in 1972 and equalled by junior wide receiver Kerry Anders last year. His three touchdown scampers totaling 18 points equalled the school record for one game. Williams has tallied three touchdowns twice in a single game.

Davis romped for two touchdowns on jaunts of seven and 19 yards, and QB Hale and kicking specialist Derrick scampered for a 42-yard TD run and booted a 41-yard field goal, respectively, in leading MSSC to their third straight victory, a 24-13 triumph over Kansas State College of Pittsburg.

The contest was played at Junge Stadium in Joplin before a near-capacity crowd of 3,500 Parents Night Fans.

Davis, who seems somewhat small in stature but packs plenty of power, garnered 121 yards on 17 carries. It was the fifth time in six starts that the rugged runningback rushed for over 100 yards.

**WILLIAMS, WHO IS** in his third full year of playing varsity football for the Southern troops, managed to gain 85 yards on 18 carries. The six foot, 190-pounder sustained an ankle injury during the contest.

"Lydell Williams," said Frazier, "played what I call was a fantastic football game despite being plagued by the injured ankle."

"Many people talk about the abilities and performances of both Robert Davis and Lydell Williams, but there is one man that 'pulls the trigger'." And that number 14, Skip Hale. He has played some fine, football this year."

Southern's three game winning streak was snapped when the Lions traveled to Washburn University the next week.

Washburn's mean and aggressive defensive line forced four turnovers and mounted a goal-line stand in the second period and scored a fourth-period safety in winning the homecoming tussle, 35-17.

**ANDERS SCORED BOTH MSSC** touchdowns, sprinting 41-yards on a end-around play in the third period and grabbing a 10-yard pass from Hale in the final stanza. Derrick booted a 34-yard fielder and converted on the extra point tries.

Southern rapped the season up in fine fashion, beating Missouri Western State College, 25-14, and Central Missouri State, 27-22.

In the home Pre-College Weekend and Family tussle against Western, Davis sped for three touchdowns and rushed for 160 yards on 21 trips. Williams scampered up-the-middle and around both ends of the Western defense for 123 yards on 17 carries. Derrick booted a 34-yard field goal during the contest.

The Lions victory over the Mules of Central Missouri State set Southern's seasonal mark at 6-3 and was the third winning season since Frazier took over the helm years ago.

Frazier would be classified definitely as a winner.

## 5 soccer athletes get trophies

Five Missouri Southern State College soccer athletes and one player-assistant manager received trophies for their outstanding efforts during the 1973-74 soccer season.

Named the Most Valuable Player (MVP) for the Lions in the offensive category was Dennis "Possie" Johnson, a sophomore here at Missouri Southern. D. Johnson led the squad in scoring this season with 23 goals, a new school record. He also was second on the unit with 12 assists.

Receiving the Most Valuable Player (MVP) defensive award trophy was three-year veteran Charles "Mouse"

Ward. He will not return for the next season of play due to graduation.

Winning the award as the team's Most Inspirational player was Chuck Vallentine. He was third in both team scoring and assists.

The Most Improved athlete on the 1974 squad was Dick Kinshella.

A. Johnson copped the Best Sportsmanship trophy. He was second in team scoring and directed the troops in assists with 15.

Player-assistant manager Campy Benson won the Coach's Award.

## Turf fund drive hits \$68,000

Missouri Southern State College's football stadium complex fund drive topped the \$68,000 mark recently as 15 individuals and businesses were added to the list of pledges.

With 147 persons and — or businesses having made contributions to the stadium fund drive, the total has climbed to \$68,192.00 — far short of the \$350,000 needed to complete the total stadium project.

Robert Higgins, Sectional Center Postmaster of Joplin, heads the stadium fund drive. Volunteer workers have been contacting Joplin and area businessmen for

pledges.

The latest list of donors includes, all contributors from Joplin except where indicated: Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Belk, Richard N. Craig, Electric Motor Supply, Inc., Wayne C. Elgin, D. G. Harrison, Home Savings and Loan Association, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Lawson, Donald G. Miller, Mrs. Grace Mitchell, Brady Stevens Company, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Trease, The Jan Tupper, United Missouri Bank of Carthage and Friends of Missouri Southern State College and Ozark Bible College.

## Correction

The Lions' game on  
January 18

is a home game  
against Cameron College



## Tradition abounds in Army-Navy game

By LO VETRA BROWN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Early in November, a few weeks before the Army-Navy football classic, the huge bronze statue, Tecumseh, which stands in the brick courtyard in front of Bancroft Hall at the United States Naval Academy, blossoms forth in gaudy colors after the custom of his race. This betokens the fact that his tribe of Midshipmen, over whom he stands guard, is about to take the warpath again and do battle against their arch rivals, the Black Knights of the Hudson, otherwise known as the Cadets of the United States Military Academy.

This event which takes place in the John F. Kennedy Stadium in Philadelphia, is without doubt the most colorful, the most brilliantly staged, and altogether the most exciting, as it is the most sought after, of all the collegiate contests in the world. No stadium ever built could accommodate more than a fraction of the hordes who clamor for tickets. Every game is not only a sell-out, but a sell-out in a big way. No member of the Brigade of Midshipmen, or the Corps of Cadets would think of missing the game. No graduate of either Academy would consider staying away if it were possible for him to get there. It is well known that every officer of either service eagerly awaits word of the outcome no matter in what part of the world he may be.

FOR DAYS BEFORE the game the cry "Beat Army" echoes through Bancroft Hall. Placards bearing this slogan appear at unexpected places; "Beat Army" is inscribed on the shower curtains, and on discarded bed sheets; and if legend is to be believed, it was once painted on the rump of the Admiral's favorite white horse. A large placard over the west entrance of the gym is changed daily to record the approaching event, "40 days to Army," "28 days to Army," "6 days to Army." Pep meetings spring up wherever a group of two or more get together. The midshipman dance orchestra is brought into the mess hall — not so much for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm as to furnish an outlet for it.

When the great day arrives at last, the brigade marches out of Bancroft Hall to board the busses, the midshipmen render a left-hand salute to Tecumseh and toss pennies his way to bring them luck. A hundred or more busses are required to transport the Brigade the 125 miles to Philadelphia. Spare busses go along in case of a breakdown.

The entrance of the brigade into the stadium to the stirring march "Anchors Aweigh!" brings the vast assembled crowd to its feet. Their formation breaks up as the Mids file into the section of the stands which has been reserved for them. Cheerleaders dart out with their megaphones and call for cheers and songs. At this point, Bill the Goat — the mascot of Navy team makes his appearance, and entertains to the delight of all the spectators. The cheers have been drilled into the Midshipmen since their entrance into the Academy as plebes, and they are not backward about belting them out.

IN THIS YEAR, the 75th game between Army and Navy, President Ford tossed a coin, and Army received the honor of kicking out the ball.

To the players, this football game is everything, they realize they are not placid just for themselves, their coach, their teammates and their Academy, but for every living graduate and undergraduate of Annapolis or West Point. No matter what the team has done through the season, no matter how great the odds may appear against it, facing the Army or the Navy, every man will arise to supreme heights and play just a little harder, just a little faster with just a little more determination than he has ever played before.

This year's score turned out to be a victory for Navy 19-0. While everyone likes to win, the score will not create too much attention with the passing of time. The tradition of Army-Navy will endure. Next year both teams will have another chance.

## Women athletes now will get their chance

Title IX of the 1972 Education Act is designed to give women equal opportunities in sports. It will also give them a shot at making the same mistakes as men.

Until now, there has been little athletic competition on campuses for the women but also no cut-throat recruiting and no big-time pressure competition.

The female athletes now, however, are armed with a piece of friendly legislation that forbids sexual discrimination in college athletics. For that law forbids federal funds to be given any college which denies women equal opportunities in athletics.

THE WOMEN'S ATHLETIC program at the University of Pittsburgh is now receiving \$130,000 from an estimated total athletic budget of \$1.9 million. At Penn State, a budget of about \$2.7 million has roughly \$160,000 earmarked for women's sports.

Only the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare can decide whether these outlays comply with its Title IX enforcement regulations. HEW, the executive agency responsible for seeing that the schools are in compliance with Title IX, proposed tentative regulations in June, which are now undergoing revision.

"We've been looking at the totality of the program," says Gwen Gregory, main author of HEW's Title IX regulations. "And we'll look at the individual aspects of the teams—uniforms, facilities, coaching, training facilities, travel expenses, and per diem allowances. Everything."

"We don't have any jurisdiction over what types of sports they offer, or whether they offer them at all. We're just going to make sure they don't discriminate in the offering of those programs."

UNTIL THE REGULATIONS are finalized, Gregory can't be able to specify what will or will not be in compliance. And even then the regulations won't answer every question.

"We won't be able to hold the colleges' hands," she said. "If they're in good faith, I'm sure they can come up with a pretty fair program by using the general equal opportunity standards."

Gregory says that many athletic directors she has talked to seem to be on the right track, while others are

looking for the nearest loophole.

"If they want to know what the minimum is so they don't have to go any farther, then they're missing the point. And I'd say the first thing they have to do is to do something about their attitude," she said.

ONE SCHOOL THAT SEEMS to be more than one step ahead of the law is the University of California at Los Angeles. In men's basketball, UCLA is the standard of excellence.

With \$180,000 in its women's athletic budget — three times as much as last year — and a prediction of \$500,000 by 1979, UCLA might become known as the UCLA of women's sports.

"They're trying. They're making a good-faith effort," says Gregory. "They're throwing money into the program and increasing the number of sports."

And they've come up with teams just for women, a sort of temporary reverse discrimination to atone for past abuses.

"IF A WOMAN IS ALREADY a superstar, she can try out for the men's teams," Miss Gregory says of the plan called affirmative action. "But men can't try out for the women's teams."

"This is limited, though. It'll go on, not necessarily until women are up to par with the men, but at least until the women have received the training they have been precluded from in the past."

## State association endorses ERA

The Missouri Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation recently endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment.

The resolution of endorsement reads as follows:

WHEREAS women who teach physical education have made creative, constructive, and significant contributions to American society; and

WHEREAS they are willing and able to continue work on an equal basis, they are entitled to the same con-

The UCLA athletic department says no legal actions have been taken against its affirmative action teams yet, but a similar program in the Pennsylvania high schools is expected to be challenged.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Education has agreed to allow separate teams for boys and girls, but will also give the girls the right to try out for boys' teams. Boys can't go out for the girls' teams.

STATE EDUCATION OFFICIALS say they expect a court test of the regulations, which go into effect next September.

Some schools around the country which do not have the funds for two separate teams may open one team to both sexes. The thinking is that rather than build a separate program from scratch, allowing women to join the already existing men's teams will be most economical.

"We don't want all men's teams open to women," says Joanne Thorpe, assistant athletic director at Southern Illinois. "Very few women will make those teams. The solution appears to be fair, but actually it is more discriminatory than what we have now."

No matter what happens Title IX will probably be the biggest thing ever to hit college athletics.

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stitutional rights accorded to any citizen of the United States; and

WHEREAS the legislature of Missouri has not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment;

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Missouri Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation go on record for endorsing and supporting the ratification of the 27th amendment to the Constitution (equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex).



## Commentary:

# Women welcome to 'man's world'

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY  
Associate Editor

"The men had their training tables; the women had their bake sales. The men traveled in jumbo jets or at least Greyhound busses while the women rode in Volkswagon vans or station wagons. The men became campus heroes; the women cheered them on.

"The men had their programs, facilities, and equipment handed to them on silver platters. The women polished them. But those days are ending because of the law which states:

"NO PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefit or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

The first three paragraphs appeared in the last issue of The Chart — an article called "TITLE IX TO REVOLUTIONIZE SPORTS", with the kicker being, "New law in effect."

"TITLE IX TO REVOLUTIONIZE SPORTS" concerned a revolution brewing in high school and college athletics. It stressed in a stern fashion that Title IX of the

1972 Education Act forbids college from discriminating against any persons — including women — in any program — including athletics.

"What it means is that any college or high school receiving federal funds for any reason whatsoever risks losing that money if it does not provide equal athletic opportunities for women.

"FOR SOME UNIVERSITIES enforcement of the law will mean spending millions of dollars they don't have on women's athletics. For some universities the law may even spell an end to big-time athletic participation.

"What it clearly means is that colleges such as Missouri Southern State College must provide teams, coaches, facilities, and some scholarships to women who wish to participate in competitive sports."

Women are tired of standing in the background. They are tired of having their bake sales while the men had their training tables. They are tired of journeying in Volkswagon vans or station wagons while the men travel in jumbo jets. They are tired of cheering the campus heroes on.

They are tired of handing the men's programs,

facilities, and equipment on silver platters.

The women want equality. It's good to see that the women are finally getting to compete in the so-called "man's world" of sports.

## Women athletes now get their chance

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THE HOPED-FOR EFFECT of Title IX is that there will eventually be little difference between men's and women's sports.

Tiny Immaculata College in Pennsylvania, a women's basketball powerhouse for years, will not only be involved in a nationally-televised game against Maryland but also will play in Madison Square Garden and the Philadelphia Palestra this year.

But small Pennsylvania schools like Immaculata,

Clarion State and Slippery Rock, all of which fielded excellent women's teams before women's sports became the law, probably will be lost in the shuffle if female athletics goes big time.

Women athletes will become sought after by the "big-time schools." Coaches will be lured away, and the situation which has plagued some men's programs will hit women's programs, some believe.

Says one woman coach: "It's going to come down to winning or else."

## In basketball game:

## Women students face faculty

By PAM HANKINS

Sugar and spice are nice ingredients in a woman's life but last Friday evening a spice of soccer, a touch of football and even a rack of rugby all sifted together made for an enjoyable, humorous evening when the Association of Women Students (AWS) sponsored their first annual women's faculty-student basketball game in the MSSC gymnasium.

WHY THE EVENT was termed a basketball game still remains somewhat of a mystery since almost all other sports known were also intertwined in the tussle of the "toughies." Whatever the sport, the fund-raising of AWS scored high in its financial and historical success; surely it earned every penny!

The facete faculty better known as the 'Green Globtrotters', included Joyce Bowman, Carmen Carney, Judith Grant, Helen Gardener, Julie Hughes, Sallie Roper, Ann Slanina, Jane Patterson, Kreta Cable, Venus Yount. Myrna McDaniels, Dean of Women was coach of the team.

The AWS team, the 'Gold Globtrotters', consisted of Mary McKinley, Karen Schafer, Paula York, Bonnie Cox, Guylyn Pearman, Chris Harris, Debbie Nelson, Teresa DeVore, Linda Tarpley, Tara Haddock, Delores Baker, Pam Hoffman, Linda Dycus, and Susan Sierra.

CHEERLEADERS FOR THE game were Bob Mills, Jon Johnson, Doug Endicott, "Butch" Willis and Stephen Holt.

Referees were Lori Longan, Melvin Wilson, and Kerry Anders. Announcers for the game were Ron Robson and Joy Thompson.

Again, AWS spokeswomen expressed their thanks to those who helped make this fund-raiser a success so that it

may continue its activities in getting women, both students and faculty, involved in campus events. AWS hopes to make this an annual event with the hopes of eventually establishing a scholarship fund with its proceeds.

## In tournament:

## Jayvees garner consolation honors

Ron Ellis' Missouri Southern State College junior varsity basketball squad recently garnered consolation honors in the annual Neosho County Junior College Invitational tournament.

PRATT COMMUNITY Junior College, with Corky Glenn showing the way, outlasted the Lions, 66-63, in the opening game of the tourney.

Glenn poured through 29 points to capture game scoring honors. Lamar's Jackie Sportsman netted 18 points for the young Lions. Leroy Bernskoetter chipped in with 15 points for Southern and Duane Hill added 10.

Pratt finally solved Southern's pressing tactics late in the first half and opened up a 10-point bulge, 36-26, at the intermission.

THE BEAVERS' LEAD grew to 15 points with 15 minutes remaining in the game, but the Lions came charging back and pulled within three points with seven minutes remaining.

Hill, the second Southern starter to foul out of the

game, left at that point and the Lions could never get closer.

Ernie Carter supported Glenn's game-high performance with 13 points for Pratt with Rick Bridgman chipped in with 11.

FRESHMAN CENTER Rudolph Harvey poured through 27 points and Spotsman and Don Alston added 14 points, respectively, in whipping Butler County 54, for consolation honors.

Harvey, a 6-6 leaper, drilled 11 field goals and connected on five of nine charity shots. Sportsman came off the bench to score 11 points, while Alston netted five fielders and hit eight of 11 free throws. Alston missed six fielders and canned both charity throws.

Alston's goal during the first minute of play gave Southern a 2-0 lead. The Lions never trailed during the contest. Southern commanded a 41-24 halftime bulge.

Missouri's 1974 gun deer season closed with 20 deer being taken, down 4,486 from the 1973 total.

There were three accidental gunshot deaths during the eight-day season.



A STRONGER ROLE